

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1933

No. 11

U.F.A. Administration Vigorously Defended

A Speech in Reply to Critics which Daily Papers Suppressed

Garland Discusses C.C.F. Program

"Capitalism Has Its Back to the Wall"

Bellamy as Prophet

Prize-winning Essay in Contest for Junior Members

The Unprotected Farmer

By the Bureau of Social Research

United States Farm Program

Alberta Wheat Pool Section

SAVINGS OF HER OWN

The farmer's wife who manages to make money for herself from poultry, vegetable garden or other work should have a Savings Account of her own. Money in the bank is protection against emergency and, at compound interest, it soon accumulates.

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

NEW LOW FARES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Winter Excursions make travel to the Pacific Coast more economical than ever this winter. Plan to spend a part of the season at Canada's Winter Playground now. Enquiry from Canadian National Agent will reveal the cheapness of a trip to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster.

**Tickets on Sale Nov. 15, 1933
to Feb. 28, 1934**

Final Return limit April 30, 1934

Continue Your Trip to California

Full particulars from local Agent

CANADIAN NATIONAL
TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

W320



It costs money to publish a paper. Advertising helps pay the bills.
Help your paper to get business by doing business with its advertisers.

Has Served Us Well (High River Times)

In view of the fact that Premier Brownlee has returned to Alberta to face a difficult and serious charge, a charge which, no matter what the outcome, will bring with it inexpressible humiliation, it is inevitable that the public will review the Premier's conduct in relation to public affairs. People who do not know him personally, will turn to what they do know of him in his service to the public.

They will recall that he assumed the Premiership when the new party which he represented, was untaught and inexperienced in administration. He held together that party, by nature individualistic and radical. He controlled the more ungovernable elements by his measured judgment, and strong personality. Irreparable harm might have been effected, if a less powerful influence had been at the head of government. He retained the confidence and esteem of the more well-informed and cautious elements of the party, unholding their hands as they upheld him.

He has checked much foolish legislation, and on the whole has given good legislation, which has been extremely difficult in the past few years. He has acted as mediator between conflicting forces, and has held the personal regard of all parties.

It is not too much to say that all citizens of Alberta have been proud to acknowledge him as the Provincial representative in any larger conferences, where National or International leaders have met. They have depended on his dignity, wisdom and cool judgment, and though differing with him in viewpoint, they nevertheless felt that he was sincere in his devotion to the Province and the people.

He has maintained the credit of the Province, an extremely difficult accomplishment, when one considers that it is a Province almost entirely agricultural and largely wheat growing.

The regard in which he has been held outside the Province is obvious, when it is recalled that Ottawa has, on different occasions, offered him most attractive posts. Aside from these, he has had many offers from private business, infinitely more attractive in remuneration and freedom from worry, than that of a Provincial Premiership. He has repeatedly refused to better himself materially, choosing instead to share the lot of the people of this Province, and to serve to the best of his ability so long as his service is required.

It is well for the people of Alberta to recall these facts at the present time, and it would be well to refrain from joining the Whispering Chorus, which damns a man, before he has been able to utter a word on his own behalf.

Speech on C.C.F.

C. A. Ronning, M.L.A., and C. L. Gibbs, M.L.A., spoke to a full house at Sedgewick on October 19th, A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., presiding. Both speakers dealt with the C.C.F. and both, says a report in the *Community Press*, of Sedgewick, "were given hearty ovations and answered many questions to the satisfaction of everyone, except, perhaps, those who are not open to conviction."

Radio Talks

Commencing on November 6th, and continued on each Monday at 2 p.m., Miss Kate Brighty, of the Public Health Nursing Branch, will give a series of radio talks, over CKUA, under the general title of "Mother and Child."

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One Year.....\$1.00
Single Copies..... 5 cents

Make remittances by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address.—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, 6 months ending
October 1st, 1933..... 43,878

Managing Director
NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st of each month by
THE U.F.A. LIMITED
Longheed Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

ADVERTISING

(Commercial Display)..... 30c per agate line
(\$4.20 per inch)

No discount for time or space

Classified.....5c per word prepaid

New copy must reach us 8 days in advance of publication to insure insertion.

No advertisements taken for liquor, patent medicine, or speculative investment schemes. None other than reliable advertisements will be knowingly accepted. Readers will confer a favor by advising us promptly of unsatisfactory dealings with advertisers.

ADVERTISING MANAGER
A. M. TURNER

Eastern Representative: **H. ROSE**

Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1933

No. 11

Principal Contents

PAGE

EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN.....	4
LARGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.....	4
WINNERS IN THE JUNIOR ESSAY CONTEST.....	5
EDWARD BELLAMY AS PROPHET.....	5
ASSOCIATION FORMED FOR NEW BOW RIVER RIDING.....	6
NOTES BY THE WAY.....	7
CAPITALISM HAS ITS BACK TO THE WALL.....	8
U.F.A. ADMINISTRATION VIGOROUSLY DEFENDED.....	9
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION.....	10
WORLD STATISTICAL WHEAT POSITION.....	10
UNITED STATES FARM PROGRAM.....	12
"THE CASE FOR THE WHEAT AGREEMENT".....	14
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	16
GARDENS AND GARDENING.....	16
RESOLUTIONS FOR U.F.W.A. PROGRAM.....	17
U.F.W.A. LOCALS IN GOOD STANDING.....	19
U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES.....	20
U.F.A. LOCALS IN ORDER OF NUMERICAL STRENGTH.....	22
WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS COVERED BY RESOLUTIONS.....	24
THE UNPROTECTED FARMER.....	26
C.C.F. MAKES GOOD SHOWING IN FIRST B.C. CONTEST.....	27

EDITORIAL

*

C.C.F. WINS SPURS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

"Canada's lusty political infant," announced the *Vancouver Sun* on the morrow of the Provincial general election in British Columbia, "sprang to maturity overnight." With the second largest group in the new Legislature, the C.C.F. will constitute the official opposition.

Born as a Federal movement fifteen months ago; organized as an effective Provincial organization in British Columbia on the eve of the election—its branches in many constituencies established but a few weeks before the electors went to the polls—the B.C. unit of the Federation has reason to be gratified by its achievement. It received 31 per cent of the total vote in the constituencies in which polling took place, while the Liberal party—led in a traditionally Liberal Province by an influential former cabinet minister, backed by a long established and powerful and well-financed organization, and aided by many Conservatives who realized that the Tolmie government was doomed but feared the challenge of the new political movement to the old order of things—polled less than 43 per cent.

If the number of its representatives in the Legislature were proportionate to the total vote cast, the C.C.F. would now have 12 or 13 members instead of the six actually elected, while the Liberals would have won 17 or 18 seats only, instead of 30. As it is the Liberals led by T. D. Pattullo will have a majority in the Assembly and will form the next Government of the Coast Province. The elections in six seats are deferred

until November 27th, and it is possible that these may add to the voting strength of the Federation in the Legislature.

* * *

That the Liberal success was due in no small measure to the fusion of Conservative with Liberal forces to keep out the C.C.F. is attested by the *Vancouver Province*, which declared, "Our Liberal friends will do well to remember that thousands of Conservative voters, feeling frightened and apprehensive, helped to carry them into office." The Tolmie Government was thoroughly discredited in the minds of the electors. Dr. Tolmie's "Unionist" party placed but a handful of candidates in the field. There can be no doubt that the C.C.F. faced (with a most encouraging degree of success) the massed opposition of party elements which hitherto have sought to persuade electors that they represent, in Liberalism and Conservatism, opposite poles in political philosophy and public policy.

The closer the two old parties come to political union, the more clear-cut will become the issue between capitalism and the co-operative principle in industry, and the more certain the rapid growth, in this period of capitalism's bankruptcy and decline, of the social forces pledged to fundamental reconstruction.

* * *

THE MACKENZIE BY-ELECTION

Those who followed closely the C.C.F. campaign in the Federal Constituency of Mackenzie, where former Judge Stubbs' Liberal opponent was elected by a very considerable majority, have no doubt learned a number of salutary lessons from this contest—one of which is perhaps "how not to do some things."

There was an almost universal feeling before the campaign got under way—a feeling which we found to be particularly strong in C.C.F. circles, and among friends of the C.C.F. movement—that a mistake had been made in bringing in a candidate unknown in the constituency, when (as we understand is the case) well-qualified men were available locally. There are many thousands of Canadians who believe that Mr. Stubbs has been unjustly treated in the matter of his dismissal from the bench, who yet were inclined to regard the nomination as, under the circumstances, rather in the nature of a "stunt." It is no reflection on Mr. Stubbs himself to say that the theatrical gesture made by the nominating Convention in Mackenzie did create an unfavorable impression in many places.

The C.C.F. in the constituency labored under the disadvantage of lack of adequate organization. This was due in considerable measure, of course, to sheer lack of money; and the Liberal and Conservative parties which

(Continued on page 7)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

Coal

Present weather conditions suggest we are facing a long, cold winter, and no doubt many Locals are planning the purchase of coal. Central Office has excellent connections in the Drumheller, Carbon, Lethbridge and Edmonton fields, serving almost every part of the Province. Reduced freight rates are now in effect to many points.

Oils

We again wish to remind our members that patronage dividends will be paid on purchases from any Red Head station if an invoice showing name and Local is secured.

Twine

If your Local had a consignment stock of Twine we hope you will make a final report showing any surplus, as soon as possible.

Apples

On account of bad weather some Locals are hesitating about ordering Winter Apples. With heated car facilities available at a very small charge, shipment can be made without risk. Write Central Office for prices.

Coming Constituency Conventions

FEDERAL

Athabasca: At the Labor Hall, Edmonton, on Tuesday, November 21st, at 2:30 p.m. The business of the convention will be to clear up all business of the old association and elect officers for the new Federal Constituency Association. C. J. Stimpfle, secretary, urges that all Locals in the new constituency send at least one delegate each.

PROVINCIAL

Lac Ste. Anne: At Cherrill, on November 17th. This is the semi-annual convention.

Wetaskiwin: In the U.F.A. Hall, Wetaskiwin, on Tuesday, November 14th, commencing at 10:30 a.m. The program will include a full discussion of the sale of rural telephone lines, an address by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., report of the Debating League, a musical program, an address by a member of the Legislature, and discussion of a resolution which would base repre-

sentation at nominating conventions upon membership for the previous year.

Beaver River: At St. Lina, on Wednesday, November 15th, at 1 p.m. Important resolutions will be dealt with at the business session, and in the evening there will be a public meeting, with speakers. Visitors are invited, states the secretary, L.Z. Magnant, and Locals are requested to send their full quota of delegates.

Pembina: At Westlock, on Thursday, November 23rd, at 11 a.m. William Irvine, M.P., will address the meeting in the evening at 8:30, and Russell Love, M.L.A., will be the afternoon speaker. The secretary, J. Eldon Chambers, asks Locals to make a special effort to collect and pay in all dues, funds being low.

Seven Persons U.F.A. Local are holding a debate, "Resolved that the farm men and women should all belong to the U.F.A.", two of the speakers to be supplied by Whitla Local.

Mr. Priestley's Meetings

Almost the whole of the month of November will be spent by the Vice-president, Norman F. Priestley, in speaking at meetings in various parts of the Province. For the first week, the following series in the district north-west of Edmonton was arranged: Mid-Pembina and Belvedere, October 31st, afternoon and evening respectively; Brookdale and Rich Valley, November 1st, afternoon and evening; Sion and Alcomdale, November 2nd, afternoon and evening; Onoway and Calahoo, November 3rd, afternoon and evening.

Meetings in Battle River

A series of meetings in Battle River constituency to be addressed by W. Skinner, Director, and George Clay, Junior Director, have been arranged: Prosperity, November 1st; Edinglassie, November 2nd; Greenglade, November 3rd; Browning, November 4th; Heath, November 13th; Albert, November 14th. Meetings in other parts of the constituency are also being arranged.

Meetings in Acadia

Donald Cameron, Secretary of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta, and Jack Sutherland, Director for the Federal Constituency of Acadia and member of the U.F.A. Executive, will address meetings at the following places in the constituency during December:

Garden Plains, Tuesday, December 12th
Solon School, Wednesday, December 13th;
Earlton School, Thursday, December 14th;
Chain Lakes, Friday, December 15th;
Hand Hills Lake Club House, Saturday, December 16th;
Craigmyle, Monday, December 18th;
Victor School, Tuesday, December 19th;
Munson, Wednesday, December 20th;
Morrin, Thursday, December 21st;
Rowley, Friday, December 22nd.

All meetings will begin at 8 p.m. Mr. Cameron will give a talk on his visit to nine European countries, illustrated with moving pictures. Mr. Sutherland will deal with the Wheat Pool Annual Meeting and, if time permits, with the C.C.F.; it is, however, not quite certain that he will be able to be present at the three last meetings. A special invitation is extended to the young people.

Live stock shipments from Western to Eastern Canada for this year up to September 28th included 51,318 cattle; 418 calves; 226,366 hogs, and 34,735 sheep.

For the first forty-two weeks of 1933 (ended October 19th) 2,450,883 hogs were graded in Canada.

LARGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

But Special Effort Needed in Order to Double Last Year's Total Before End of 1933

Membership in all branches of the U.F.A., inclusive of life memberships and memberships-at-large, exceeded 12,000 on October 31st. With these two classifications excluded, the total was 11,879, as compared with 6,591 on the corresponding date last year. The total for the month of October alone was 465, as compared with 160 for October 1932. These figures include the U.F.A., the U.F.W.A. and the Junior Branch.

Locals in all parts of the Province are urged to make a special effort during the short period now remaining before the end of the year, to building up a membership exceeding by 100 per cent that of last year.

Winners in the Junior Essay Contest

Winners in *The U.F.A.* Essay Contest for members of the Junior Branch are:

BOYD L. THOMAS of Eckville, who is awarded the first prize of \$10;

WILLIAM RUNTE of Wetaskiwin, who is awarded the second prize of \$7;

MISS EDITH PINCHBECK of Conrich, who is awarded the third prize of \$4.

Essays written by the following are given Honorable Mention: Harris Hanson, Bawlf; Gladys F. Bergquist, Carseland; Louis A. Maurice, Three Hills; Earle Toane, Waskatenau; Carl Unterschultz, Fort Saskatchewan; George Brevik, Camrose; and Victor Kenneth Shaw, Rowley; Michael Krueger, Rumsey.

Each of the authors of the essays given honorable mention is entitled to one of the book prizes, of which a list was published in *The U.F.A.* of April 1st, 1933.

The judges experienced considerable difficulty in making the principal awards, as a number of essays of almost equal merit were submitted. The relation of the essays to the subject—"An Interpretation of Bellamy and Morris in the Light of Present-day Conditions in Canada,"—and also their relation to Canada's primary industry, upon which the economic structure of the Dominion mainly rests, were taken into consideration in reaching the decisions. It may be said that the essays for the most part showed a clear understanding of the books and also of the actualities of the economic breakdown in Canada today. They revealed close and thoughtful study, and their quality was, on the whole, gratifyingly high, in view of the difficulty of the subject. A few were exceedingly good.

The judges were Dr. W. H. Alexander of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, George E. Church of Balzac, U.F.A. Director for East Calgary, and the editor of *The U.F.A.*

The essay written by Mr. Thomas, winner of first prize, is printed in full on this page.

The contestants were given the option of choosing to write on Bellamy's books ("Looking Backward" and "Equality") or on William Morris's "News From Nowhere," or on all three.

Edward Bellamy as Prophet

First Prize Essay in "The U.F.A." Contest for Junior Members, on the Subject
"An Interpretation of Edward Bellamy in the Light of
Present-day Conditions in Canada"

By BOYD L. THOMAS, Eckville

Edward Bellamy might reasonably be considered a prophet in the light of the developments during the fifty years that have elapsed since he wrote the books "Looking Backward" and "Equality." All of the inevitable tendencies of the capitalist system to eliminate the smaller business man; to create and maintain unemployment; to lower the standard of living of the agriculturist and the wage earner—all of these vicious symptoms of an inhuman and unbalanced economic system are even more manifest in our young Dominion today than they were in the time and country of which he wrote.

Lower and Lower Levels

In spite of the prodigious advance of mechanical invention in all fields, we see the standard of living of the farmer and worker steadily forced to lower and lower levels. Even as Bellamy predicts, the lot of the free and independent farmer is rapidly becoming so economically impossible that this class is gradually disappearing, giving way to the tenant farmer and those unlucky souls who are "in partnership with a mortgage company." Even those farmers who are still to weather the present economic storm, are forced to cut expenses to an extent that lessens their efficiency of operation. This fact is amply proved by the comparatively large number of horses being used in farming operations. We can be sure that economic reasons only are forcing the farmer to curtail his use of the efficient and tireless tractor.

Still, this is but a mild example of the paradox of the present system, hardly worthy of notice in view of the more alarming aspects of the situation. In accordance with the principles of capitalism, as explained by Edward Bellamy, the mighty strides of mechanical invention during the past few decades have been accompanied by an unprecedented growth in unemployment. And, in spite of this unemployment, we see all lines of business and industry continually lessening the number of persons on their payrolls. And, in the agricultural field, we find the farmer doing as much of his own work as possible, often with the help of women and children. All this in the interest of "Economy!"

Parable of the Water Tank

Indeed, one would with difficulty find a better illustration of the present economic situation than Bellamy's "Parable of the Water Tank." Even as the water merchants refused to pay for water after their tanks were full, and then beseeched the thirsting multitude to buy, our capitalists of today, with glutted markets and huge stocks of idle capital, force prices down to less than production cost, meanwhile beseeching the public to "Buy, and hasten the return of prosperity." And even as the capitalists of the parable bought the leaders of the mob and put words into their mouths defending their system, our leading newspapers and public men continually defend the principles of the capitalist

system and mislead the masses with high sounding phrases pertaining to over-production, war debts, high tariffs, and numerous other "causes" of the present depression. Likewise, to the courageous men and women who point out to the masses that every cause of the current distress has its root in the capitalist system, they point the finger of ridicule and scorn, calling them agitators, impractical visionaries, communists and other epithets of the capitalist vocabulary.

Period of Transition

However, in applying Bellamy's teachings and prophecies to present-day conditions in Canada, the resulting picture is not without its redeeming features. Particularly in the study of Bellamy's treatment of the period of transition from an inhuman and impossible economic system to a state of economic equality, do we find the interpretation cheering. For, when comparing the transitional period as conceived by Bellamy to the present-day conditions in Canada, we find that they correspond in practically every detail. Waiving the obvious fact that the capitalist system is disintegrating, we find, in the trend of thought of the public, the proof that we are on the eve of a great change. We see, as Bellamy predicted, numerous creeds advocating reform measures that merely aim to alleviate results without altering causes. We see democratic governments depending on the police baton and the bayonet to preserve "Peace, order, and good government." And we see, as never before in history, the growing of radical thought and teaching. . . . All of these signs point to the fact that we are now entering, or have entered, the period of transition.

And this conclusion is borne out by the fact that we have, in Canada, in the Canadian Commonwealth Federation, an organization corresponding closely to the political organization which, in Bellamy's novels, was the instrument that brought about the great change; and composed, as the C.C.F. is, of both farmers and workers, and other groups and individuals of similar ideals, advocating peaceable revolution by constitutional means—the change to be accomplished by logical and consistent steps—this organization may well be considered the most competent for the difficult task of blazing the trail out of the economic wilderness to a time of economic and social fraternity.

Indeed, after reading Bellamy's works, we find that our faith in the ultimate outcome of the present distress and chaos has been greatly strengthened. And although we may, after reading of a state of economic equality such as he describes, look with loathing on the world about us, we can be thankful that we are living in the present and can participate in the glorious struggle toward an age when the social and economic structure of the nation will enable us to look upon our fellow men as brothers, in action as well as word, and in fact as well as theory.

New Bow River Federal Constituency Association Organized

Convention Expresses High Appreciation of Garland's Services, and Conviction That He is Man Best Fitted to Represent Electors in Constituency

—A. P. Shuttleworth Elected President

Organization of the Federal Constituency of Bow River, in accordance with the new boundaries set by the redistribution bill of last session, took place at a convention held in the Labor Temple, Calgary, on Friday, October 27th, when officers were elected and plans made for the carrying on of a vigorous campaign throughout the constituency. By unanimous vote and amid much enthusiasm, the convention expressed its appreciation of the services rendered to the farm people by E. J. Garland, M.P., in the following resolution:

"Whereas, Mr. E. J. Garland, M.P., has ably represented the old Bow River constituency for the past twelve years, and has become a figure of national importance, and has made the name Bow River famous among the electoral ridings of Canada, and

"Whereas, the old Bow River constituency has been badly cut up by the recent redistribution of Federal constituencies, and

"Whereas, our relations with other groups of the C.C.F. within the newly created boundaries call for a careful canvass of the entire situation, including amendment of the Declaration of Principles which are binding upon U.F.A. constituency conventions, their nominees and elected representatives;

"Be it therefore resolved, that this convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, of the new Bow River constituency, does hereby extend to Mr. Garland an expression of complete confidence and does express the belief and conviction that he is the man best fitted to represent the electors of Bow River along the lines laid down in the program and manifesto of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation."

The convention also adopted a resolution to be submitted to the Annual Convention of the Association in January, proposing amendment of the Declaration of Principles of the United Farmers of Alberta, so as to provide for co-operation, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, between organizations within a constituency which are branches of the various bodies in Alberta affiliated to the C.C.F.

Officers Elected

The names of A. P. Shuttleworth of Balzac and George Wall of Beddington were placed in nomination for the office of president of the Association. The first ballot resulted in a tie, and on a second ballot being taken, Mr. Shuttleworth was elected. Other officers were elected as follows: First vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Hodgson, Box 125, Calgary; second vice-president, N. P. Nelson, Standard; secretary, Joseph Schmaltz, Beiseker; directors, district one, H. C. Barr, Redland; Mrs. Wagler, Standard; district two, H. A. Ruppe of Tudor was appointed until directors can be elected; district three, George Wall, of Beddington (postal address, Box 215, Calgary); G. C. McLendy, Carseland; district four, Howard Wright, Airdrie, Mrs. Harold G. Robinson, Carstairs; district five, J. Schmaltz, Beiseker; Mrs. C. J. Kerns,

Acme; district six, S. B. Neilson, Wayne, appointed until directors can be elected.

Locals in the six districts are distributed as follows: One, Standard, Redland, Rosebud, Beynon, Hussar (part only); two, Tudor, Rockyford, Baintree, Ardenode, Nightingale, Keoma, Dalroy, Irricana; three, Balzac, Beddington, Conrich, Langdon, Shepard, Dalemead, Carseland, Strathmore (part only); four, Airdrie, Crossfield, Carstairs, Seibertville, Hawkeye, Floral U.F.W.A.; five, Beiseker, Acme, Swalwell, Carbon; six, Drumheller, Wayne.

Largely Attended

The Convention, which was largely attended by delegates and visitors, revealed a spirit of high enthusiasm and determination to build up the Association to maximum strength throughout the constituency. The new Board was authorised to take what steps may be required to further and support the C. C. F. movement.

J. M. Wheatley, director of the old Bow River constituency, opened the proceedings and called for nominations for the chair. George Wall was elected by acclamation and at the close of the proceedings appreciation was expressed of the capable manner in which Mr. Wall as chairman and L. B. Hart of Carbon as convention secretary, handled the business of the day.

In his farewell address as director for the old Bow River constituency, Mr. Wheatley thanked the officers and the rank and file for the support they had given him throughout his term of office. A hearty vote of thanks for his services was unanimously carried. M. H. Ward of Arrowwood, who like Mr. Wheatley resides outside the boundaries of the new Bow River constituency, gave a brief address, supporting Mr. Wheatley in an appeal for the building up of the organization in preparation for a vigorous campaign. These speakers, and Col. Robinson and others, paid tribute to Mr. Garland's work for the constituency and for the people of the Dominion.

Evening Rally

In the evening a most successful rally was held in the Memorial Hall, where addresses were delivered by Norman F. Priestley, on the C.C.F., by Alderman F. J. White, M.L.A., on the NRA upon which he had obtained much interesting information during a recent visit to the United States, and by E. J. Garland and Russell Love, M.L.A. Commissioner T. Riley, of the Canadian Labor Party, Calgary branch, presided.

Mr. Garland's speech to the Bow River Convention and Mr. Love's at the evening rally are reported extensively in this issue.

Donalda district mourns the passing of D. J. McKay, a resident of the district for twenty-eight years. Mr. McKay was a charter member of Science Mound U.F.A. Local, and was deeply interested in U.F.A. work, as well as all other movements for the good of the community.

NOTICE TO U.F.A. LOCALS

Arrangements Made to Deal With Attacks by Opposition Speakers

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that at meetings in various parts of the Province attacks on the record of the U.F.A. Government which contain the most serious misstatements of fact and figures, have been made by some opposition speakers who occupy leading positions.

Locals of the Association are therefore requested to write the U.F.A. Central Office whenever meetings are held in their districts, at which attacks are made on the administration, in order that arrangements may be made for U.F.A. speakers to visit these districts and answer the attacks.

In recent issues of *The U.F.A.*, Russell Love has dealt most effectively with misleading statements made by Mr. Howson, the Liberal leader, and in the speech reported in the current issue he deals effectively with attacks by both Mr. Howson and Mr. Duggan.

A Study in Purchasing Power

We have received a copy of a very interesting pamphlet entitled "A Study in Purchasing Power," compiled by F. Grierson, a member of the Ottawa Bureau of Social Research. The author is to be congratulated on his effort to present this important subject in such a form as to be understood by the average reader.

Mr. Grierson opens his attack by asking the question: "Are only fifty cents available to buy the dollar?", and then proceeds by means of statistics, backed by an admirable chain of reasoning, to show that there is good reason to believe that for every dollar's worth of goods and services available to the consumer, there is actually only half a dollar at his disposal! "If this is true," he says, "the wonder arises as to how and why the world get along as well as it does. Possibly this may be due to the magic velocity with which credit and money travel in 'good times' along the highways of commerce, once it is let loose, though, of course, it is always getting the blind staggers."

If the author is correct in his thesis, (and there is every reason to believe that he is) his pamphlet will make an important addition to the arguments of those who perceive the inadequacy of the existing financial system, and who are demanding a "New Deal" in the distribution of purchasing power.

We strongly advise our readers to secure a copy of this pamphlet, which can be obtained from the Bureau of Social Research, Ottawa, at a cost of five cents.

Liberal Wins in Mackenzie

The Liberal candidate, J. A. Mac-Millan, was elected in the by-election on October 23rd in Mackenzie riding over ex-Judge Stubbs, the nominee of the C.C.F. The final vote stood: Mac-Millan, 5,926; Stubbs, 4,312; Edgar, Conservative, 1,541; McNamee, United Front, 713.

Notes by the Way

By the EDITOR

I hope every reader of *The U.F.A.* will read carefully and keep for reference the report of the address by Russell Love which appears in this issue. In this report and in his preceding articles, Mr. Love has replied very effectively to the critics—on the platform and in editorial chairs—who are wont to apply the appellation "extravagant" to the U.F.A. administration. Mr. Howson and some others apparently regard the spreading of misinformation upon Provincial affairs as a political virtue.

* * *

I think it would be safe to wager that neither Mr. Howson nor Mr. Duggan (who must know the truth) is likely to quote in public the following statement from the *Financial Post* of October 4th, given in answer to a correspondent: "Credit of Alberta is ranked as the best of the four Western Provinces." I could mention also, some Alberta newspapers which are not likely to quote that sentence in their editorial columns.

* * *

"Economy" of course, is no way out of our difficulties; though Provincial Governments, which lack control in financial matters, find it difficult to avoid curtailment of expenditures even on necessary social services. The claim made by Messrs. Howson and Duggan, and the *Calgary Herald*, with varying degrees of recklessness in the use of facts and figures, however, is that the U.F.A. Government is spendthrift with the taxpayers' money; whereas in truth there is no Government in the Dominion less inclined to spendthrift policies. I could quote a very high authority indeed in support of the statement that the Government of Alberta is the most efficient in the West; and I think there is the best reason for believing that it is the most efficient in administration in Canada.

* * *

Some months ago it was announced that the officers of Coronation U.F.A. Constituency Association had invited Mr. Howson to meet Hon. George N. Johnston, the speaker of the House, in a public discussion on Provincial affairs. I understand that Mr. Howson has not yet accepted the invitation. It is to be hoped he will do so. The public could be provided with no better means of arriving

at a balanced judgment and understanding of the business of Provincial administration and the record of the Government, than by a public discussion of this character at which no statement that will not stand examination can safely be made by either party to the discussion..

* * *

Mr. Garland's warning that a bankers' central bank would tend to make Canada a chain in the link of such banks in other countries, and thereby postpone the date of our deliverance from thralldom to the present financial oligarchy, was, it seemed to me, much to the point. I notice that New Zealand is to have a central bank, no doubt to be linked with the Bank of England in respect to policy. The Bank of England is in a position to dictate to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. At least Winston Churchill has confessed that it dictated policy to him.

* * *

It is to be hoped that an inquiry into the proposals of Major C. H. Douglas will be made by the Alberta Legislature at the forthcoming session. As the result of action taken by Labor and U.F.A. members of the House, Major Douglas gave evidence at Ottawa on the occasion of the last revision of the Bank Act. Of late in Alberta there has been a general revival of interest in Major Douglas's ideas. There can be little doubt that an inquiry into the basis, function and control of financial credit—into the subject, in other words, of social credit—is today eminently desirable.

* * *

J. Middleton Murry, editor of the *Adelphi Magazine* of London, England—one of the many distinguished literary men who in recent years have thrown in their lot with the social forces pledged to struggle for the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth—contributes an article on "The Canadian C.C.F." to the October number of his publication. He pays a high tribute to the Canadian movement, which is remarkable, he says, because "It has gathered together labor, the farmer, the small business man, and the black-coated clerical worker;" and he adds that "elements which have, in continental countries, fallen a victim to Fascist allurements, largely owing to the exclusiveness of a Socialist movement based narrowly on organized industrial labor," have in Canada been attracted to a movement—the C.C.F.—which stands for a genuine social transformation rather than Fascist reaction.

"The basic reasons for this," states

Mr. Murry, "are, no doubt, economic and historical. The Canadian farmers have no feudal traditions; nor is the country predominantly industrial. But the situation has found men capable of giving it idealistic expression." The name of the new movement is aptly chosen; because, he points out, it emphasises aim and "ethical content," and by doing so "helps to ensure that the end shall not be lost, or denied, in the means."

-----o-----

C.C.F. Research Bureau

Many readers of *The U.F.A.* will be interested in an article entitled C.C.F. Agricultural Policy," which is published in the October bulletin of the Saskatchewan C.C.F. Research Bureau. The article is a reproduction of the greater part of an address given by George H. Williams, President of the Saskatchewan Farmer-Labor Group, on the occasion of the first National Convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in Regina on July 22nd. Mr. Williams describes in detail what has come to be known as the "Saskatchewan Land Policy." The C.C.F. program, as those who have read it will have noticed, leaves the matter of land policy to the various Provinces, after laying down a program upon agricultural questions of a general nature.

The bulletin also contains an article by M. J. Coldwell, leader of the Farmer-Labor Group in Saskatchewan, on "The Paradox of Liberalism," an article on "Money Power in Canada," and a biographical sketch of E. J. Garland, M.P. Copies, price 10 cents each, can be obtained from the Bureau, Drawer 339, Regina, Saskatchewan.

-----o-----

THE DARK LANTERN

There's a startling hush in the street tonight—

A man to break and his place to win;
A rabble of slanderers out of sight,
With a moccasin trail to the garbage bin.

And it's not for the sake of the country's good,

Or the hope of a finer and fairer fame;
But the stink bomb flew where the captain stood:

"Play up! Play up! It's the Party's game!"

—From "Gleams of a Free Lance,"
Alberta Labor News, October 7th, 1933.

EDITORIAL (Continued from page 3)

had large funds at their disposal, spent lavishly. But where the farm people, for instance, are well-organized, in local units composed of members who have become accustomed to working together efficiently, campaigns have been won in the past and will be won again without heavy campaign funds. We are not discouraged by the result in Mackenzie. We believe, that experience gained in the recent campaign may well pave the way to success in the next contest.

* * *

A PRESS BOYCOT

When critics of the U.F.A. administration attack the Government's record, they can be assured of wide publicity under sensational headlines in the daily press. But when Russell Love, M.L.A., before an attentive audience that filled the Memorial Hall in Calgary on

October 27th, replied to such criticisms, and showed that Mr. Howson and others have been guilty of the gravest kind of misrepresentation of facts and figures, there were no headlines, no reports at all in fact which could give to the newspaper reader even an elementary idea of what Mr. Love's speech was about. There was an effective press boycott of the speech which deprived the readers of these newspapers (some of whom are farmers) of the opportunity to which they are justly entitled—to know the facts as to the record of the U.F.A. Government.

Not a single reader of these newspapers was permitted to learn through their news columns the true state of Government finances, or the extent of the drastic economics which have been carried out by an administration which of all Canadian Governments is the least deserving of the appellation "extravagant."

Capitalist System Has Its Back to the Wall

"We Have Got to Be Ready to Fight as We Have Never Fought Before," Declares E. J. Garland, M.P., in Speech at Bow River Convention—Member in Rousing Speech Outlines Important Items in C.C.F. Program.

Warning his hearers that capitalism in its period of decline and decadence will fight the forces of social reconstruction with total lack of scruple, with base appeal to prejudice and passion, and with complete disregard of truth, E. J. Garland, M.P., in an address of compelling eloquence and force before the organizing convention of the new Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association in the Labor Temple, Calgary, on October 27th, stressed the need for rapid and thorough organization in Canada, from coast to coast, to meet the attack.

Mr. Garland gave a detailed analysis of a number of the most important sections in the program of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, particularly in the field of social planning, and showed that the first step towards the establishment of an equitable economic system is to secure control over the monetary system. He declared that the setting up of a bankers' central bank in Canada would be a grave menace to the public interest, tending to link up the Dominion in the most definite way with the international money power. He examined a number of the criticisms of the C.C.F. program made by opponents, and showed that there is not a single clause in the program which is not based upon decisions reached by the organized farmers themselves in successive conventions, and that the program provides the only means by which the interests of the producing classes and consumers can be protected.

As We Never Fought Before

We have to get ready to fight as probably we have never had to fight before. We are going to have to fight a system, and not merely political parties; a system that now has its back to the wall, and is going to exercise every means of vilification, of misrepresentation, of appeal to prejudice, of which they have been guilty in the past. You can look for no mercy from any quarter in the fight to come.

Your elected delegates to the C.C.F. convention at Regina were a group of which I, as chairman, was very proud. They showed no prejudice, no passion, one way or the other. They hewed strictly to the path laid by their U.F.A. organization. And what emerged was not a new program. What emerged was a U.F.A. program and a Labor program. They were the resolutions that had been endorsed at the U.F.A. Conventions year after year, after patient and toilsome work. There is not a single clause in the whole of the C.C.F. constitution or platform which had not, at one time or another, or in some form, been discussed and passed on by the U.F.A. Annual Convention.

The C.C.F. is simply the U.F.A. co-operating with other groups which had, during the same 25 years or less, been working separately for many similar principles; their roads converged to a common meeting point which was reached when the breakdown of the present economic system became so clearly apparent to all the thinkers in both movements during the last three years. Such a federation was inevitable. It

had to come. The whole destiny of the movement of Farmer and Labor indicated that it was coming. (Mr. Garland described the formation of the League for Social Reconstruction, chiefly by University men, and spoke of the pride he felt when he discovered that the program drafted by these men, with their great intellectual attainments and their training, was practically the same program that had been advanced by the U.F.A. Members of Parliament during the past eleven years. He referred also to the fact that the United Church of Canada, in drawing up an economic program, had come to precisely the same conclusions as the U.F.A. and the Labor Party.)

Power First Essential

I would like for a moment to take the C.C.F. program and refer to the important clauses of it. Of course the first thing that we seek is power; power through the democratic procedure that has been our right as a British nation in the British Commonwealth of Nations. We have the right, at least every five years at the maximum, to decide precisely the form of government and precisely the type of economic system we in Canada desire. There is therefore no necessity for what is called revolutionary action. Even to suggest it is to deny the intelligence of those who had established the theory of democracy; and for us to deny it in principle would be to override the ideals of the organization to which we belong. Everything you seek to do can be done constitutionally and within the ambit of your present democratic institutions.

The first thing then is to get power. Through the ballot. This will be achieved through steady, permanent activity and intense loyalty. It is the one thing both Farmer and Labor need to develop as they never developed it before. They need a loyalty so great that no matter how vicious the propaganda, how plausible the appeal may be, they will remain steadfast to their ideals and to the principles which they seek to attain.

Need for Social Planning

The first clause in the program asks for the setting up of a planned socialized economic order so that we may "make possible the most efficient development of the national resources and the most equitable distribution of the national income."

I wonder if there is a single person in this audience who does not appreciate the utter and vital need for ordered planning today. During the centuries that have preceded us, especially in the

last hundred years, society has functioned on what is called the free competitive basis—more competitive than free—and under that system you permit the creation, by those who, legally within that system, could do so, of vast power both to dominate and to control wealth. In the scramble for wealth you have seen the God-given gifts of this earth violated by capitalists to secure immediate profits.

Despoiling of Resources

In your own Province, in the oil fields, you have an example before your eyes of the ruthless despoiling of a natural resource.

In British Columbia, wide stretches of ravaged forests would show you the same thing. There they use great cables, stretching far into the forest, to snake out two or three great logs by tremendous electric power, smashing everything before them, and leaving the countryside utterly devastated of everything. Nothing is left standing. The forest land is ruined in order to make a temporary profit.

The pulp and paper industry affords another example of wild exploitation. And so you can move from coast to coast and find precisely similar illustrations which cry out to Heaven and to intelligence for some order and some planning if the ghastly wastefulness and destruction of those things which are not ours but only for our use is not to continue; those things that God left here for the common pleasure and use of all of us.

What think you of an industry, a power plant, that cost just \$60,000,000 to build, now capitalized at \$637,000,000? In this case the power will not be delivered, although it is from a source as permanent as clouds, as steady as rivers and streams, to the consumers unless they can pay ten times what they should.

Under a limitless free competition there inevitably are the elements of competitive destruction. For instance, I read last year of an appeal to President Hoover to use his power to increase the duty on electric light bulbs. I knew that the General Electric company of the U.S. had a virtual monopoly of most important patents used in making the electric light bulbs. I found that the competition that the company was trying to guard against was coming from the General Electric Company of Japan.

You had precisely the same condition in the Lancashire cotton business years ago which established competing factories in India.

Every nation today, every living nation, is steadily coming to the inevitable conclusion that even for the survival temporarily of that system known as capitalism or the competitive commercial system, it will be necessary to undertake national planning. Such men as Sir Basil Blackett, director of the Bank of England, is preaching the doctrine of national planning. Sir Arthur Salter, an apologist for the present system, preaches the same doctrine. Sir Walter

(Continued on page 28)

U.F.A. Administration Vigorously Defended at Calgary Meeting

Critics Answered by J. R. Love, M.L.A., Who Describes Immense Savings Effectuated by Government—Expenditure on Public Services \$200,000 Less Than in 1921—Member Deals With Grave Misstatements by Opponents

On October 27th an audience of more than a thousand people who filled the Memorial Hall, Calgary, heard Russell Love, member for Wainwright, denounce, in a fighting speech, the manner in which Liberal and Conservative leaders have been misrepresenting the financial record of the U.F.A. Government. With charts and official documents, Mr. Love exposed statements made by Mr. Howson and Mr. Duggan as ridiculous and without foundation. He said the opponents of the Government dare not present a true picture of the Government's financial record; for if they did they would confirm the views of unbiased authorities who state that Alberta has had the most efficient and economical government of any Province in Canada during the past twelve years.

Suppressed by Newspapers

The daily newspapers, which have repeatedly given wide publicity under sensational headlines to attacks made upon the U.F.A. administration by Messrs. Howson and Duggan and other opponents, suppressed the reply. The *Albertan* gave to his speech (in an obscure position) a nine line paragraph which included a bad misquotation, while the *Calgary Herald* dismissed the whole matter with the words: "Other speakers were Russell Love, M.L.A.", etc. The speech was unreported in the other Provincial dailies. We are glad to have the opportunity to present to our readers the important suppressed information upon Provincial affairs which is printed below.

Statements Wildly Wrong

Mr. Love said in part:

Mr. Howson talks of tax slavery, wasteful expenditures, duplication of services, appalling mounting debt and unbearable costs of government. Mr. Duggan says, "Alberta faces financial ruin if the present government remains in office much longer." He, like Mr. Howson, preaches economy and reduced expenditure at all times. They picture an increase in public debt since 1921 of \$83,000,000 when they know that it is only \$56,600,000, as the following facts reveal:

Alberta's Public Debt

	Dec. 31, 1921	June 30, 1933
Net Bonded		
Debt.....	\$57,463,000	\$131,141,000
Net Unbonded		
Debt.....	5,589,000	9,096,000
Indirect Debt	30,408,000	9,824,000
Total Debt...	\$93,460,000	\$150,061,000
Increase since 1921.....		\$56,601,000

Our political opponents know that in 1921 the indirect debt contained 17 millions for railways and four millions for the University and that our railway losses and University debt are now contained in our bonded debt; yet they persist in misrepresenting our public debt by presenting to the public only part of the debt and not the whole debt.

If the policies advocated by Liberals and Conservatives during the past twelve years had been acted upon, our losses on railways would have been considerably greater and our debt for highways alone would have added an additional ten million dollars to our public debt.

Debt Increase 60 1/2%—Sinking Fund Increase 500%

While our total debt has increased 60 1/2 per cent since 1921, the debts of all Province in Canada have increased over 140 per cent since 1921. The soundness of our debt situation is revealed by the fact that while our debt has increased 60 1/2 per cent our sinking fund and special investment funds during the same period have increased from \$1,798,000 to \$10,993,000 an increase of over 500 per cent.

Figures Analysed

Of our 56 million dollar increase in debt 24 millions are for highways. In 1921 we only had 17 miles of gravelled highways. Today we have over 2,000 miles. Our debt must be increased until our gravelled highway system is completed right to the Saskatchewan boundary. We keep open during the winter months more miles of highways than any other Province in Canada except Ontario, yet our "preachers of economy" are continually asking the Government to spend more money on highways.

Of the 7 3/4 million dollars increase in debt for public buildings, the only word of criticism is that the Edmonton Normal School should not have been built. Our opponents forget that the Edmonton Normal School was established by the former Liberal Government. The present Government continued this school until the end of 1923, when it was closed for reasons of economy. When better times returned it was found that 700 newly trained teachers were required each year to fill the annual vacancies. Only about 500 can be properly trained at Camrose and Calgary. It was found necessary to re-open the Edmonton Normal School in 1928. A new building, because of lack of accommodation in rented premises, was built in 1929. This school, now closed, was justified in 1929 and will be required again as soon as better times return.

Telephone Situation

Speaking of the telephone situation, Mr. Love stated that 20 million dollars were invested in telephones and over 15,000 miles of rural lines were built when the present Government came into office in 1921. Miles and miles of these lines have lost money ever since the day they were built. Many of these lines must now be either replaced or taken down. The Government's policy is to offer these lines to the farmers at a price that will give them telephone service at the very minimum of cost. The Alberta Telephone System is well managed and efficiently operated, but it has been

loaded with more miles of pole lines than the entire Bell Telephone Company serving both the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Our telephone troubles are confined almost entirely to our rural system, 85 per cent of which was literally built under the former administration.

Wheat Pool Loan

Our increase in debt includes over 5 1/2 million dollars as a loan to the Alberta Wheat Pool on which every cent of interest is paid by the Pool. Every dollar of the loan is being paid back in yearly payments to the Province by the Wheat Pool.

Lethbridge Northern

Another item in our increase in debt includes the "Liberally" organized Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project; which has cost us nearly five million dollars since 1921 and which can never pay its way so long as present price levels of farm products continue. The remaining amount of increase in debt includes unemployment relief, income deficits and miscellaneous loans and advances.

Mr. Howson says the carrying charges on our public debt were \$1,400,000 in 1921. Even if he stated the amount shown in the public accounts as \$1,940,000, he overlooks the fact that most of the interest on our railways was capitalized in 1921 and not charged as a regular expenditure as it should have been. He also overlooks the fact that the \$22,000,000 added to our direct and indirect debt in 1921 alone meant adding about another million dollars to our debt carrying charges in 1922. Our present debt carrying charges of over \$7,000,000 can not be reduced so long as Provincial Governments are compelled to finance their capital requirement under our present financial system.

Test of Financial Standing

The soundness of Alberta's financial position which no one should know better than Mr. Duggan, is such that of the bond issues placed on the market this year by the four Western Provinces, Alberta has been able to sell its bonds at a lower cost than any of the other Western Provinces.

Highlights of Answers to Howson and Duggan

The highlights of Mr. Love's answers to the criticisms of Mr. Howson and Mr. Duggan respecting the Government's so-called failure to reduce administration costs, eliminate wasteful expenditures and duplications in services, may be summarized as follows:

1. With over a million dollars of new services, the Government is spending over \$200,000 less on all public services, exclusive of debt charges, this year than was spent in 1921. Estimated expenditures on public services in 1921 were \$8,196,000. In 1933-34 they are \$7,984,000.

2. Public health expenditures and
(Continued on page 15)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

World Statistical Wheat Position

Prominent features of the world wheat situation as it has developed this year are: record world carryover last July; increased production in Europe, very low production in North America; possibilities of an average production in the Southern Hemisphere, with a total yield less than last year; prospects of a small international trade in wheat during the crop year; and indications of a decreased carryover at the end of the crop year. On the whole progress being made towards clarifying the wheat situation is slow and unless the International Wheat Agreement is fully implemented with regard to wheat acreage restriction or a decided turn for the better is experienced in affairs in general with a consequent upturn in world trade, prospects do not look any too bright.

Canadian Carryover

The boom on North American grain markets last spring and early summer with soaring prices for paper wheat had one very distinct result: it effectively curtailed wheat exports from Canada. The result was a carryover of 219 million bushels. The United States carryover totalled 386 million bushels. The international Institute of Agriculture at Rome gives the 1932-33 wheat carryover in United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and afloat as 737 million bushels compared with 654 million the previous year or a gain in the year of 83 million bushels. The Food Research Institute of Stanford University, recognized as an international authority, gives carryover of wheat in all positions including exporting and importing nations, as well as India, North Africa and Japan, at 1,113,000,000 bushels, as at August 1st, 1933, the largest on record and an increase of 110 million bushels over the previous year.

Big Crop in Europe

Europe has another record-breaking crop this year, the estimate of production being 1,612,744,000 bushels, or in round figures 135 million bushels more than last year. The increased production came largely through better crops in the Balkan countries. Germany's wheat crop this year totals 202 million bushels, France has 333 million bushels and Italy 276 million bushels. England and Wales produced 57 million bushels or 16 million more than last year. Phenomenally fine weather during the latter stages of the crop growing season was largely responsible for this wonderful European crop.

In North America total production in Canada, the United States and Mexico totalled 809 million bushels this year, the lowest for many years and a decrease of 381 million bushels from last year's production. United States' production of 515 million bushels was 211 million less than last year's production and Canada's production of 282 million bushels was 173 million less than last year's.

Southern Hemisphere

In the Southern Hemisphere production will probably be less than last year, but it is a little early yet to accurately estimate. Next month is the critical period among the wheat fields of Argentina and Australia, when the grain will be filling. Both countries experienced a serious drought early in the crop season

but liberal rainfall occurred at a critical time and changed the entire outlook. Warm days, cool nights and occasional rains are required to bring the crop along. The provisional estimate of yield for Australia is 160 million bushels as compared with 216 million bushels last year, and for Argentine of 200 million bushels as compared with 235 million bushels last year. This gives a total of 360 million bushels as compared with 451 million bushels last year or some 91 million bushels less.

The present estimate of the aggregate 1933 production of wheat in Canada, United States, Australia and Argentina is 1,158 million bushels as against 1,632 million bushels last year or a decline of 474 million bushels. Total domestic requirements of these four countries is about 875 million bushels, so the export surplus of the year's production is around 283 million bushels.

In the Far East good wheat crops are reported as general. China's production is estimated as 10 per cent larger than last year, Japan's as 20 per cent larger, the greatest on record, and Manchuria has doubled her wheat production. Russia is reported to have produced a fairly good crop in volume.

Small International Trade

Prospects for a large international trade in wheat are not bright. Broomhall's provisional estimate was 400 million bushels for Europe and 152 million bushels for other importing countries outside of Europe. The Institute of Agriculture at Rome believes European importers will take only 370 million and 50 million of this will come from the Balkan countries. Food Research Institute of Stanford University estimates total trade at 575 million bushels. The International Wheat Conference fixed the volume at 560 million and allotted quotas accordingly. Last year actual trade totalled 615 million bushels. The estimate this year is the lowest for many years. The first eleven weeks of the crop year, which brings us up to the date of October 11th, shows a total of wheat shipments of 110 million bushels. For the same period last year the total was 112 million, or two million larger. Exports by countries for this period are: North America (mostly Canadian) 48 million bushels, Argentina 26 1/2 million, Australia 18 1/2 million, Russia, 8 million and other countries 8 3/4 million. Canadian exports have declined some 20 million bushels from last year, Argentinian exports increased by approximately the same amount, Australia's total is two million bushels higher and Russia's total about the same. Early in the crop year there was a threat that Russian wheat would appear in large volume on the international market, but so far exports from there have only kept pace with last year's exports from the same country. What is more the wheat exported from Russia this year is of poor quality and the price has been discounted accordingly. Russian wheat is today the cheapest wheat in the world.

The eastern market for wheat will probably be limited this year insofar as Canada and Australia are concerned. There are better crops in that area of the world this year and furthermore United States is planning on bonusing

the export of 35 million bushels from the Pacific northwest to China. This will affect Australia, whose inflated money gave that country almost a monopoly on the Oriental markets last year. Last crop year Australia exported 32 million bushels of wheat to the Orient.

Canadian Production

In Canada the estimate of production this year is 282,771,000 bushels, of which 264 million are allotted the Prairie Provinces. Adding the carryover of 219 million bushels gives total supplies of over 500 million bushels. Subtracting 120 million bushels needed for domestic requirements leaves a total of 380 million bushels available for export and carryover. If the Dominion's allotment of 200 million export quota is fulfilled, the carryover will be 180 million bushels, or 40 million less than the 1932-33 carryover.

The quality of the Canadian crop, judging by deliveries during the months of August and September, is high, 97 per cent coming into the first four grades, 1 Hard, 1 Northern, 2 Northern and 3 Northern. This percentage of high quality will hardly be retained over the year, as much grain in northern sections was damaged by unseasonable weather.

Wheat prices are higher now than last year, but a considerable proportion of this increase is due to currency manipulation. Gold, normally worth \$20.67 an ounce is now valued in Canadian funds at over \$30 an ounce. The gold price of wheat is low.

The outlook for the crop year is not cheerful from present indications but, of course, no human being can foretell what events may occur in the next few months which will affect the situation. It is only the unduly optimistic or the very foolish who are prepared to assume the role of prophet these days.

The best that can presently be said of prospects for the future is the possibility of a reduction in the wheat surplus by next midsummer. Then if acreage curtailment proposals work out, a better general world condition ensues, and Europe's production is decreased a reasonable amount, hopes may well be raised.

Hopeful Factors

Consoling factors are based on the ability of the international wheat market to sustain levels in the face of the established statistical position. While wheat is harvested every month of the year, the bulk of the harvesting falls during the last half of each year, from the middle of June to December. Thus this portion of the year exerts the heaviest pressure on the market as a general rule. For instance, we have witnessed pressing offers on the British market from Germany, France, Australia and Argentina and tenders of later wheat from Russia. It seems improbable in the face of what happened to British prices when confronted with this situation that further declines of any extent will eventuate. On the other hand, events of major significance will have to occur to induce much of an upward price trend in view of the large world supplies available. General world recovery and a rising price level would be of great assistance. The Food Research Institute of Stanford University looks for a sustained advance in wheat prices but of small magnitude.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

In an address delivered at Wadena, Saskatchewan, on October 18th, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said the outlook for wheat was much brighter and he thought the big surpluses would soon likely be absorbed with consequent benefit to Canada.

How Times Change

The times in which we live are making a lot of us change our ideas about what affects the consumption of foodstuffs. It has always been taken for granted that when a commodity is low in price more of it is eaten than when it is high in price. This, as far as we are able to judge, has not been the case with flour in the past three or four years, and now we read that less sugar was consumed in 1932, when it was extremely cheap, than in any year since 1924.

This only goes to prove that we can never be sure of anything. For instance, we always thought that a dog wags its tail because it is happy. "Then how come," asks the *Jewell Republican*, "that he wags his tail when you hold the bone out to him and quits when you give it to him?"

Delegates of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, assembled in convention in Winnipeg, passed a resolution on Friday, October 20th, endorsing the International Wheat Agreement. The endorsing resolution which was adopted unanimously recommended that the principles of the quota be carried right back to the farm, thus placing each farm on an individual quota of deliveries.

The United States Government has been buying wheat for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for distribution to the needy. It is possible that this practice will be followed throughout the winter and purchases may reach as high as 40,000,000 bushels. Food may be required for 15,000,000 of indigent people in the United States this winter.

France with a 335,000,000 crop this year and a carryover of some 40,000,000 from last year is making frantic efforts to relieve herself of the wheat congestion. Twenty million francs have been appropriated for de-naturing wheat for cattle feeding. A lower extraction of flour from wheat has been ordered and wheat growers have been warned that unless acreage is restricted lower prices will eventuate. Legislative measures may be sought to bring about curtailment of sowings.

Australia is seriously alarmed over the United States' plan to dispose of 30,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat from the Pacific northwest in Oriental markets. Representations have been made to United States with a view to having the dumping proposal abandoned. According to *The Land*, Australia signed the International Wheat Restriction Agreement on the understanding that the United States would not dump any of its surplus. That paper also points out that since January last Australia has sold 32,000,000 bushels of wheat to China and Japan. There has been a suggestion that counteractions should be taken in the way of subsidizing Australian wheat exporters.

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to the United States' Government, addressing a meeting in Montreal, urged that Canada reduce her wheat acreage under the world International Wheat Agreement. He stated that over-production was a very evident fact in wheat and reminded his audience that even if the United States did reduce its acreage there would still be too much wheat in the world. "Throughout the world in countries which previously competed one with another," he said, "wheat growers are preparing to face and correct this common problem of excess production. Such co-operation is a new thing in world affairs."

The Annual Meeting of Alberta Wheat Pool starts on November 28th.

SASKATCHEWAN POOL ELEVATORS

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, recently gave a cheque of \$1,454,614 to the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. This represents the final payment on account of the Pool's purchase in 1926 of the entire properties of the latter organization.

At the end of August the sum of \$597,590, together with interest, was paid to the Saskatchewan Government. This will clean up the mortgage held by the Government on the Co-operative Elevator Company properties.

Thus the entire liability assumed by the Pool Elevator organization through this big deal will shortly disappear from its books. The total purchase price, arrived at through arbitration in 1926, was \$11,061,269.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

The annual meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators was held a short time ago and the financial statement shows a net operating surplus for the year ended July 31st, of \$300,834.66. This money will be used to make the full payment of principal and interest due to the Province of Manitoba this year, of \$191,747.96. In addition to this, a further amount of \$38,978.10 will be paid over to the Government on account of arrears of 1931-32. The balance of approximately \$70,000 represents credits of the individual member associations, but under the terms of a supplementary agreement, is left with the parent organization, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, and increases the working capital to this extent. Putting it in another way, if Pool Elevators were working as a regular line elevator company, it would have been able this year, after paying all operating expenses, to set aside 5 per cent depreciation, pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent on present capitalization, and put \$70,000 into reserves.

In addition to the above, the regular yearly instalment of principal and interest, amounting to approximately \$60,000, was also made to the Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools on terminal No. 1 at Port Arthur. This terminal was purchased by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., in August, 1932.

Expects to Raise Import Estimate

Mr. Broomhall expects to raise his preliminary estimate of the world wheat requirements from the original figure which he set at 552 million. Intimation to this effect was received in Canada the first week of October.

United States Wheat Crop Estimate

Production of wheat in the United States this year was estimated at 514,816,000 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with production last year of 726 million. The five-year average from 1926 to 1930 was 861 million.

Agricultural Adjustment in U.S.

On October 4th the United States wheat acreage reduction pledged for 1934 amounted to a total of 6,599,000 acres. This amount, according to officials of the Agricultural Administration, represents 15 per cent of the total acreage of 43,999,024 acres reported in contract applications signed to date and forwarded to Washington.

A Comparison

New York State Farmer-owned Co-operatives have fared better during the past three years than private business, says New York College of Agriculture. Only four of the two hundred purchasing or selling co-operatives in New York have developed serious financial troubles, and in each of the four co-operatives, according to F. P. Harper of the College, the difficulty was brought on by the failure of the local bank with which the co-operatives did business.

Elevators in Argentina

Argentina is planning on building an extensive grain elevator system to cover the entire republic. A measure providing for construction was passed at a recent session of congress. At present that country is comparatively deficient in elevator facilities. The Government is making plans to operate the elevators as a public utility. It is also proposed to put into force in Argentina a grain act modelled on Canadian legislation of that nature and providing for a system of grading and classification of grain.

Minister of Agriculture on Co-operation

Hon. Robert Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture, himself a member of every co-operative association of any size in Western Canada, believes there is a tendency sometimes to cut co-operative costs away down low and endeavor to get more for the member than the farmer not in the organization. "Sometimes this is the poorest kind of co-operation", Mr. Weir said, "as it costs something to build up and carry a business and if it is going to be a success we as farmers in it must be prepared to pay that cost."

No Wasted Time for Him

The Scotsman had fallen into the well and, while swimming around in it, called to his wife. She came running to him and asked, "Shall I call the servants from the field, that they may pull you out?"

"What time it is?" inquired he.

"Eleven-thirty," said the wife.

"Well, never mind," said he, "I'll swim around till dinner time."

—Bindery Talk.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

United States Farm Program

The United States now finds itself largely bereft of foreign markets for her agricultural products. This is principally due to the fact that she is a creditor nation with the debtor nation psychology. Great Britain—the classic example of a creditor nation—in the period prior to the war, accepted payment from debtors in goods and commodities. The United States refuses to do so and can be paid in no other way; consequently she cannot sell her agricultural products. During the period following the end of the war and until 1929, artificial markets were obtained by the United States lending her own money abroad to enable nations to buy her own products. The fact that these loans are in default in principal and interest, has effectively closed this method of enlarging exports. Finally, the United States is historically a high tariff country. All this means her people are profoundly nationalistic and it is questionable if any change can be made in this attitude for at least a generation. Recognizing this situation, the Government of the United States has decided to put agriculture on a nationalistic basis. Preliminary plans call for the withdrawing of 40 million acres of United States farm land from production and what virtually means the abandonment of the foreign market in order to raise domestic prices to a level which will afford living wages to farmers of that country.

Wheat Acreage Reduction

In dealing with wheat the United States has worked out an elaborate plan calculated to take some ten million acres out of wheat production in an effort to cut down the huge unsaleable surplus which last July reached 350 million bushels. The secretary of agriculture in that country frankly fears the possibility of a large crop next year. The past two years have been poor, but a study of production over a long period shows that the probability is against another poor harvest next year, so the era of contraction is being inaugurated. Leaders in the movement tell the wheat farmers of the United States that wheat is raised to be sold and not to be given away, and that when more wheat is produced than can be sold at a fair price to the producer, too much wheat has been raised. So the United States is planning on raising from 130 to 150 million dollars by way of a 30-cent tax on all wheat that is processed in order to bonus wheat farmers to decrease acreage.

Restriction of production in that country is not stopping with wheat. Millions of acres of cotton were actually plowed under this year and a prospective crop of 16,500,000 bales was reduced to 12 1/2 million. Practically one-quarter of the crop was plowed under, the growers receiving \$110,000,000 for the destruction of this proportion. This sum was raised by a processing tax of 4 1/5c per lb. for lint cotton, the tax being collected from the cotton manufacturers.

Oversupply of Pigs

Reaching out into another field, the emergency hog-marketing program put into operation six weeks ago resulted in the purchase of four million pigs weighing from 25 to 100 lbs. each, and a million sows weighing not less than 240 lbs. each.

It is calculated that the actual live weight of such marketings will be about 650 million pounds, and that the total reduction in hog supply during the next marketing year will amount to as much as 1,800,000,000 lbs. of hogs, live weight, or about 16 per cent of the tonnage normally marketed. It is planned to use a considerable portion of this pork, that is hogs weighing 80 lbs. or more, for distribution to needy families through local relief organizations, the distribution to be made so as not to compete with meat regularly sold in ordinary channels. This program is also being financed by a processing tax on hogs for domestic consumption. Furthermore, a definite plan for effecting substantial and permanent reduction in future corn acreage and the future production of pigs is being developed. The surplus acres of corn land is estimated at 20,000,000 acres.

The ramifications of this new and remarkable farm legislation in the United States enter into many other fields. For instance \$30,000,000 is being provided to carry on a marketing operation to take large quantities of butter and cheese off the open markets and to limit production of dairy products so that control of prices can be effected at the source. Every branch of the dairy industry will have to contribute to the fund necessary for this operation. The tobacco acreage for 1934-35 will be reduced to half that of 1932 if the plan is carried out. Under the tobacco plan the growers will get a bonus of 2 1/2 million dollars for the destruction and acreage reduction carried out under direction from the Government. In California a limit of 10,000,000 cases of cling peaches will be packed and the growers cannot market any more. Growers are assured of a price of \$20 a ton for their entire No. 1 crop, whether harvested or not. Last year these same growers got \$6.50 a ton for what peaches they could sell.

New Policies

The whole processes of United States agricultural life are being changed by this new doctrine—new and strange to a world that has always taught production to be the sole end of farmers, and the more produced the better for all, the producers included. The paying out of millions of dollars in order to decrease production, the plowing under of millions of acres of cotton, the throwing into the Mississippi river of vast number of small pigs, all seems to be a crazy performance in the light of the economic teachings over the years. Are we living in a topsy-turvy land? But the authorities in power in the United States have considered what course of action is to be taken, have come to the conclusion that the only way out is through decreasing production, have concluded that the farmers and producers are entitled to a bonus for decreased production and also that the money for bonusing must come from consumers.

There should be willingness to survey the problems of every product, they say, and to employ agencies prudently adapted to each one, without stiff-necked adherence to the fallacies of glib generalization. Here are some of their arguments: "Waving of wands will not suffice to dissipate real economic problems;

Good Harvest Means Poverty

Until recent times a good harvest was regarded as a cause for thanksgiving. Stores of grain meant riches and bounteous yields signified prosperity. But under modern economic conditions an inscrutable force operating through an unintelligible world economy has seemingly reversed all accustomed codes. Bountiful harvests mean poverty to the world.

Anticipates Little Trouble

Australia anticipates little trouble in reducing wheat acreage in 1934 due to better prices for wool and meat. No arbitrary government action to compel wheat acreage reduction is contemplated. This year's wheat production is estimated at 180,000,000 bushels. Of this 104,000,000 will be exported. A considerable bushelage of the balance will be required for domestic consumption, and seed and animal feed. Production last year was 210,000,000 bushels.

The World Wheat Agreement

The World Wheat Agreement concluded in London in August is the first definite plan covering the production and distribution of an agricultural commodity to receive the approval of exporting and importing countries representing substantially all the world trade in the commodity. It is a notable attempt to achieve planned economy; it marks a new stage in the development of international economic co-operation.—The Royal Bank of Canada monthly letter.

we do not obtain economic improvement by the use of sorcery; the farm prices much improved this year are those for which reductions of supply are present or prospective."

A Difficult Situation

"I do not survey the Agricultural Adjustment Act as the last word in wisdom," Secretary Wallace says. "But in view of the mess we have gotten into in the past 12 years I think this act has helped, and is helping, to bridge over a difficult situation. Efforts of this sort may be necessary for several years until we have opened up a large foreign market by an appropriate tariff policy or until we have started on a real statesmanlike land policy." He looks forward to the day when 50 million acres of poorer plow land in the United States will be retired from farm tillage and seeded to grass or planted to trees.

So we have the picture before Canadians of a gigantic and revolutionary experiment in agriculture being conducted by the Government of the United States at a probable cost to consumers of farm products in that country of half a billion dollars by way of direct tax and quite likely another billion dollars by way of increased prices. It is obvious that the opinion in governmental circles in the United States is that agriculture must be placed in a profitable position at almost any cost. So export markets are being forgotten and a concentrated drive is under way to fit production to the huge domestic market. If the present nationalistic trend throughout the world is to be maintained, United States will be well-prepared to face the issue. If there is to be a change of heart and attitude and freer trade throughout the world develops, that country will still be prepared to accept the changed conditions.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

RESULTS OF WHEAT PROTECTION

Some of the difficulties being encountered as a result of the administration of the British Wheat Marketing System are summarized as follows by the I.C.A.:

"The British system of wheat quotas characterized by the *Economist* as 'an example of economic planning at its worst' has now been in force twelve months. Its effects are evident in two orders under the Wheat Act issued by the Government on 1st August. One fixes the anticipated supply of home-grown wheat for the crop year 1933-34 at 27 million cwt., a considerable increase over the previous year's total of 19,800,000 cwt. The encouragement given to growers by the subsidy has resulted in an increase of 30 per cent in the United Kingdom wheat area. The outcome of the larger home wheat supply eligible for subsidy is a second order raising the quota levy per sack of flour from 2/9 to 3/6, as against the initial levy of 2/3. Meanwhile, in view of the larger domestic supply, home wheat prices show no tendency to rise, but rather to decline. On the other hand, the result of increasing levies upon the millers has been a rise in the price of the quarter loaf from 6 3/4d. in 1931, to 7 1/4d. early this year, and recently to 7 1/2d. and even 8d."

The Other Side

The other side of the picture as far as the British wheat grower is concerned is summarized in part as follows by the *Farmer and Stockbreeder* in its issue of September 4th:

"When the Wheat Act was under discussion in the House of Commons the Opposition considered it as completely unworkable. Even those favorably disposed were apprehensive as to how it could be operated, while others visualized an expenditure for administration that would seriously cut into the deficiency payments. But time has shown them to be false prophets.

"Growers are practically unanimous in their praise of the smooth working of the scheme, while millers, merchants and factors appear to have suffered little inconvenience and not nearly the interference they anticipated. And the first report by the Wheat Commission shows that, in spite of the intricate nature of the task, the work has been carried out with an uncanny accuracy and at a very low cost to the grower.

"Any forecasts of wheat prices are notoriously difficult; were they otherwise, fortunes in grain futures would not be made or lost. But the Commission, early in the cereal year, put the average price for home-grown wheat over the year at 5s.-3/5d; it was actually 5s-4/6d.

"Past experience shows that all the generally accepted laws of business economy go to the wall when a Government department dabbles in trading. No such accusation can be made against the Wheat Commission, who have carried out their work at a cost to growers of 0.68d. per cwt.—under 3d. per quarter. In the first year the Commission had to face heavy expenditure on office equipment, which will not recur; and it is confidently expected that even this year's low cost per quarter will be reduced in 1933-34.

"The Wheat Act has proved a blessing to arable farmers, the 20s. per quarter deficiency payment making all the differ-

U.S.A. GOVERNMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES

In an address to the American Institute of Co-operation, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, made it clear that the Government intends to assist co-operative organization. This is to be done by assistance and preference to these institutions given through the Land Bank, the Intermediate Credit Bank and the Production Credit Division. Mr. Morgenthau said: "A very significant change in the law has been made which enables us to finance purchasing co-operatives as well as marketing co-operatives. This alone is pretty adequate evidence that the new laws were not written by foes of the Co-operative Movement."

A WORKING CREED FOR SOCIAL REFORMERS

The Co-operative Movement is essentially a social reform movement. All its sections, whether they be engaged in trade, in education, in propaganda, or in political activities, are seeking to transform something now existing into something better. It may be true that every member of a co-operative society is not as perfect a type of social reformer as some other members: but even the member who joins a co-operative society for the sake of the dividend is preferring one form of trading organization to another, and to that extent is influencing a change in our social life and organization. But, as Charles Kingsley once remarked, no social reform is worth while unless it leads to an improvement in the quality of the individual. Political reformers, temperance reformers, housing reformers, and other reformers, all have the faith that their particular reform is the removing of some obstacle which prevents the individual from reaching some standard of perfection he is capable of reaching. Even the mere dividend-hunter in a co-operative society is not only adding his weight to that of the zealous reformer in effecting desirable industrial and commercial changes and in raising standards in industry through improved wages and labor conditions—changes which must themselves have a beneficial effect upon labor in co-operative service and employment in general—but through his association with the Co-operative Movement must himself become a different man from what he would otherwise have been. The Co-operative Movement removes the obstacle which competition places in the way of those who desire to live on better terms with their neighbors; it makes it possible for the individual to rise to higher standards of conduct generally, than he can do in a competitive system, and it is therefore a true social reform movement.—*The Co-operative Educator*.

ence between a profit and allowing thousands of additional acres to go down to grass, or to something less productive. The act, too, has been of inestimable value to the country. It has retained land under the plow; it has helped to redress the trade balance, and, what is equally as important, it has played no mean part in adding 17,600 to the number of workers engaged in farming."

A CHEERFUL WORLD

If we noticed little pleasures
As we notice little pains;
If we quite forgot our losses
And remembered all our gains;
If we looked for people's virtues,
And their faults refused to see,
What a comfortable, happy,
Cheerful place this world would be.

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST WHEAT

An Australian grain man, G. W. Walker, recently sent *Milling* interesting facts with regard to James Ruse, who grew the first wheat in Australia. Ruse, it seems, owed his presence in Australia to His Majesty's Government, which had sent him there with a shipment of convicts to the penal settlement.

It was in November, 1789, says Mr. Walker, that Ruse was freed by Governor Phillip, and he was placed upon an area of land on the right bank of the Parramatta River. A hut was built for him, and seeds, implements and a small quantity of live stock were provided; he was also allowed clothing and provisions for twelve months from the public store. As a spur to his industry, he was promised that if he behaved well, he would receive a grant of 30 acres on the site where the hut stood. When he had been twelve months on his farm, he had an acre and a half of bearded wheat, half an acre of maize and a small kitchen garden. The wheat, which he expected to yield about eight bushels to the acre, was sown in May and June, and he gave the following description of his method of preparing the ground:

"Having burned the fallen timber off the ground, I dug in the ashes and then hoed it, never doing more than eight or ten rods in a day, by which means it was not like a government farm, which is scratched in, but properly done. Then I clod-moulded it and dug in the grass and weeds. This I think almost equal to plowing. I then let it lie as long as I could, exposed to the sun and air, and just before I sow my seed I turn it all up afresh. The greatest check upon me is the dishonesty of the convicts, who, despite all my vigilance, rob me almost every night."

On February 22nd, 1790, Ruse had earned his reward, and Governor Phillip signed the first land grant executed in Australia, making James Ruse the proprietor of 30 acres of land. Ruse apparently was satisfied, and sold his farm to a Dr. Harris. He then prepared for death, and had a tombstone bearing the following epitaph prepared:

TO THE MEMORY
OF JAMES RUSE WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE
SEPT 5th IN THE YEAR OF
Houre LORD 1837. NATEF
of CORNWELL and ARRIVED
in THIS COLENEY by THE
FORST FLEET AGIED 77
MY MOTHER REREAD me
TENDERLY with me
SHE TOOK MUCH PAINS
and WHEN I ARRIVED IN THIS
COLENEY I SOWD the
FORST GRAIN AND NOW with
MY HEVENLY FATHER I HOPE
FOR EVER TO REMAIN;

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

"THE CASE FOR THE WHEAT AGREEMENT"

By Dr. H. C. GRANT,

Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Manitoba

The wheat problem is the biggest agricultural problem in Canada. The problem is characterized by the existence of surplus stocks of wheat far above what is sometimes called the "normal" surplus. Some observers deny the existence of the surplus. We can ignore them entirely, as all the weight of expert opinion and analysis is against them. There are others, who while admitting the surplus, are inclined to advance reasons for the accumulation of the stocks; and who find the major, if not the only, reason in the policies of the Canadian Wheat Pools and the American Farm Board. Many of us are not prepared to accept this statement. We are inclined to look for factual evidence and not express mere opinions which too often only vocalize our own prejudices. But whatever the cause the surplus exists, and how to get rid of it is the problem.

There are in general two ways by which stocks may be reduced: first by increasing demand, and second by decreasing supply. Ordinarily we assume that the lower the price of a commodity the greater will be the consumption. But this is true only within limits and is not applicable, in any appreciable extent, to wheat. The world's stomach will only hold so much wheat. In times of depression and general distress the basic food wants are usually satisfied. It is the higher wants that are unsatisfied, and with the return of more prosperous times the business of supplying these wants will increase. The demand for bread, potatoes, etc., will not increase more than a negligible amount. The demand for Canadian wheat probably would increase if the people in Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain would work at something else than wheat growing. One reason why they grow wheat and even expand its production is because they fear starvation in the event of war. The other reason is that if they stop wheat growing and produce something else, then we must buy that something else if they are to buy our wheat. Now I am all for removing these two causes of decreased demand for Canadian wheat. I am afraid, however, that it will take some time in the doing, and during that time, what is to happen to the Canadian wheat grower? There are some who honestly believe that we should do nothing at all. Their argument is, as I understand it, that supply and demand forces, if left free to operate, will bring about a solution that is bound to be satisfactory. There are a few fallacies in this argument which should be noted. First the operation of the forces of supply and demand postulates free competition. We know that the millers of Great Britain are organized to limit competition amongst themselves; we know that the export trade in wheat from the Danubian countries and from Argentina is practically contracted by two European grain houses, and yet we are told that we must not interfere with the free competition which exists in grain marketing.

The second fallacy is found in the statement, "that if there is an over-supply of wheat and prices become abnormally depressed, the situation will correct itself by driving many wheat farmers

off the land thus reduce supply." If this doctrine worked, as it is supposed to work, the poorer farmers on poor lands would be eliminated. But it is the best of our farmers in the best of our districts who are being hit the hardest. They have built fine homes, fine barns, fine schools and fine churches. Burdened with a load of debt, they would give up if they could. The poorer farmer on poorer soil hangs on like grim death to his low priced land and inferior institution.

Those who believe in the economic validity of the arguments for the regulation of supply, affirm their belief, not on an assumed hypothesis but on a realistic appraisal of facts. The facts, as we see them, are that European nations which formerly bought wheat from us in fairly large amounts have decided to grow more and import less. German authorities tell me that the former rye area is definitely going into wheat. This they say will reduce their import requirements from being 40 per cent of their domestic consumption to only 10 per cent. We could go on at length reciting such definite facts of decreasing demand. Whether we like it or not Western Canada is not the granary of the world. The realization of this is a rude shock to us. We have planned and projected on the basis of unlimited expansion, and suddenly we realize, as other businesses have realized, that there is such a thing as uneconomic expansion.

All that we suggest doing for wheat growing is what other industries do when supply outruns demand—they decrease production. But we are told it is a crime against humanity. In Winnipeg, almost every day, some man stops me on the street and asks for the price of a meal. Why do they ask me? Why do the many restaurants on Portage Avenue, which could handle twice the number of patrons they now serve, refuse to feed these men? Why do they close early or close altogether while thousands go hungry? Well, you know the answer—they serve only those who can pay and they stay in business only if they can make a profit. But we expect the farmer to feed us for nothing and if someone suggests that primary producers do what industry has long been doing; what organized labor has been doing; what newspapers have been doing; people in these very groups throw up their hands in holy horror.

In conclusion may I summarize as follows. The Wheat Agreement set out to do the following:

(a) Regulate supply by international agreement so that an amount is offered which will be taken at a price which we hope and expect will be higher than present ruinous prices.

(b) Apply to the production of wheat those practices which have existed in the production of manufactured goods.

(c) To bring about by definite regulation a reduction of the wheat surplus, which surplus is a factor in retarding the return to prosperity of the wheat grower.

And finally, those who oppose the agreement, or the principle of this agreement, on ethical grounds must, if they are to be consistent, oppose all such agreements in trade and commerce and even in professional callings. Those who oppose the agreement on the grounds that it will destroy our wheat export business had better look up the statistics

BRITISH FARMERS PROTEST

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the British National Farmers' Union recently:

"This Council notes with apprehension the increased importation of soft wheat and flour from the Continent. This soft wheat and flour comes into direct competition with home-grown wheat and flour and is imported at a time when farmers in this country are endeavouring to market their wheat. Owing to measures of assistance given to exporters in the countries of origin, this imported wheat and flour is sold at an uneconomic price, resulting in the disorganization of the home market, accompanied by serious lowering of prices and loss of market for home wheat and flour, which may deprive the home producer of the full benefits of the Wheat Act. Further, this importation has a disastrous effect upon the trade of country millers, and if continued must result in the closing of mills and unemployment in the countryside. This Council, therefore, urges the Government to take steps to protect home producers and millers from this unfair competition."

It has been estimated that the British agricultural industry has received assistance to the value of £250,000,000 since the war. The day after the above resolution was passed cheques to the value of £1,865,000 were sent to wheat growers, for the final payment under the Wheat Act. Altogether £4,510,000 has been paid under the Act this year.—*The Link*.

Necessity of Maintaining an Organization

Maintaining an organization in times of acute business depression demands not only strength of will and grim determination but also foresight. The tendency is to throw everything overboard, drift till smoother seas return and then trust to chance that the ship may make port.

The experienced skipper, however, does not lose his head and abandon the ship in the midst of the blow. He knows that even the worst storm eventually blows itself out and that when seas become calm again he will have a job to do, just as he had when in the midst of the storm.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates Tuesday, November 28th.

The good co-operator accomplishes more by his actions than by endless talking about co-operation.

A wheat board is necessary in Canada if collapse is to be prevented, Premier John E. Brownlee stated in an address to the convention of Alberta Weekly Newspaper Publishers.

of recent years. All the agreement does is to recognize that our exports have already diminished to less than 200 million bushels. If we had a crop of 400 millions next year we could not sell more than 200 millions at any price. Why not realize this? How long we can continue to grow wheat at a loss; how long we can hope to sell any amount at any price, are questions which the opponents of supply regulation must answer.

ADMINISTRATION DEFENDED

(Continued from page 9)

public school grants this year will account for over \$2,600,000 which represents one-third of all expenditures on public services.

3. With nearly double the population in our Mental Institutions since 1921; with every bed in the Central Alberta Sanatorium occupied, and with 90 approved hospitals receiving 50c per day per patient, public health institutions require this year \$700,000 more than in 1921.

4. With 1,244 more class rooms to teach than in 1921 we are spending in school grants this year only \$91,000 more than in 1921.

5. New services not in existence in 1921, all of which have been cut to the minimum, will require over one million dollars. These include Land and Mines Department, over \$400,000; Old Age Pensions, \$200,000; Superannuation Act, \$135,000; University Hospital, \$60,000; Debt Adjustment Act, \$55,000; and many other smaller items.

6. Public Health Institutions, school grants and new services account for an unavoidable increase in expenditures of \$1,800,000 over 1921.

7. With 170,000 more people to serve and with 7,000,000 more acres under cultivation, administration costs of various departments of government have been reduced by over \$2,000,000 since 1921.

8. The number of permanent employees working in the pay of the Government today, in spite of new and additional services, is 239 less than in 1921, standing today at 2,322.

9. In 1930, the year before we had the expense of administering our Natural Resources, the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada issued a report showing that of all Provinces in Canada, Alberta had the lowest increase in per capita expenditures of any Province in Canada for the period from 1922 to 1930.

10. In 1930 the Government went to the country proposing to spend on public services, not including a Lands and Mines Department, \$11,235,000. The people returned the Government with an overwhelming majority. This year, excluding the Lands and Mines Department, the Government is spending \$3,700,000 less on public services than in 1930.

11. In 1921, when our population was 588,000, our per capita expenditure on public services, exclusive of debt charges, was \$14.72. This year, with a population of 760,000, it stands at \$10.50—a reduction since 1921 of 27.7 per cent. In 1930-31, the year the people returned the present Government to office, it stood at \$19.10. Thus in three years the Government has made the astounding reduction in per capita expenditure on public services of 45 per cent. Alberta during the past three years has made more drastic cuts in expenditure than any other Province in Canada.

12. It cost the Federal Government \$1,750,000 to administer Alberta's Natural Resources in 1928. We are administering our own Natural Resources this year at a cost of only \$449,000.

13. The cost of printing, the cost of advertising, the cost of elections, the cost of ministers' travelling expenses, have all been reduced many thousands of dollars below what they were under the former Liberal administration.

14. Our opponents have levelled much criticism at the so-called frills and wasteful expenditures in our Department of Agriculture in an attempt to make the public believe that the U.F.A. Govern-

ment is a selfish class Government because it spends so much unnecessary money in its Department of Agriculture. Our taxpayers, said Mr. Love, could be thankful they had the present Government in power today, because this is the one department where the greatest economy has been made. In 1921 the Liberals had 173 permanent employees and spent \$763,000 in the Department of Agriculture. This year this department has a staff of only 86 employees and is spending only \$343,000, a saving of over \$420,000 in administration costs. While certain political opponents charge this department with incompetency, the daily press praises it for the manner in which it conducted the grasshopper campaign and the present feed relief problem. Its better livestock and better seed campaigns have had no small part in establishing Alberta as the home of prize-winning livestock breeders, and the Province whose grain exhibitors at Regina this year in competition with all the countries in the world, brought back to Alberta one-third of all the prizes awarded.

How Liberals Would "Reorganize"

Mr. Howson promises to reorganize all the departments of Government if the people will give him the opportunity. There is no doubt that one of the first things that a Liberal Government would do, if returned to power in Alberta, would be to reorganize the various departments of Government so as to restore the Liberal frills and patronage machinery that have been removed by the present administration during the past twelve years.

Referring to the resolutions asking for a curtailment of expenditures which Mr. Howson reads from the Legislature Journals at his various meetings, with a view to showing how U.F.A. members have had no consideration for the "poor over-burdened taxpayers," because they voted against these resolutions, Mr. Love's comment was that "in view of cuts amounting to close to four million dollars in the past three years such political tactics were an insult to an intelligent electorate."

Mr. Love said that one of Mr. Duggan's chief plans to put Alberta on a sound financial basis was to reduce the number of members in the Legislature. Supposing, said Mr. Love, that we eliminate all the members, how much would we save? We would only save \$113,000, which would not reduce our total expenditures one per cent.

Unfair Editorials

Mr. Love referred to the unfair criticisms that appear from time to time in the editorials of a certain section of the daily press. He asked his audience to remember the reduction in administration costs of \$3,700,000 since 1930; of the fact that \$113,000 that would be all that would be saved if all the members of the Legislature were eliminated; of the reduction of \$420,000 in the Department of Agriculture and a cutting of the staff to less than half the number employed in 1921; of the total reduction, in spite of many new services and 170,000 more people to serve, of 239 in the number of permanent Government employees since 1921; and then consider the degree of intelligence exhibited in an editorial appearing in the *Calgary Herald* on October 14th, complaining of too much economy in connection with highways and concluding with these words: "There are many other avenues the Government

could explore with a view to retrenchment which have been largely neglected. One is a radical reduction in general administrative overhead costs. A start might be made in reducing the membership of the Legislature and in cutting out useless frills in the agricultural department. The civil service and the army of Government inspectors could also be pruned."

Such editorials, said the speaker, exhibit either ignorance of Provincial finances or are designed deliberately to confuse the public mind with respect to the Government's record of economy. Mr. Love dealt fully with charges made in connection with increased taxation; but space does not permit us to deal with this subject in this issue.

Dressed Poultry for the Christmas Market

Pool Describes Plans for Shipments to Britain

Carrying out the policy which was introduced last year, a considerable quantity of dressed poultry will again be exported to Great Britain for the Christmas market, by the Canadian Poultry Pool. Plans are now under way for the loading of a number of cars for this shipment by the Alberta Poultry Pool.

One of the problems in connection with this shipment is that loading must be completed by the 25th of November and it is difficult to secure top grade poultry by that date. It has been determined that poultry matures somewhat earlier in the southern part of the Province. It is therefore proposed to make an export shipment from the Eastern C.P.R. Irrigation Area and from the territory including High River and south to Lethbridge.

Approximately 1,000,000 lbs. of dressed poultry was shipped to the British market last year by the Canadian Poultry Pool and was favorably received on that market. Prospects are that a fair price can again be obtained for this year's shipment. Aside from the extra cent a pound which may be obtained for producers of Western Canada, the action of relieving and establishing our Canadian market is worthy of the support of all those in a position to participate in the shipment.

Anyone in the area mentioned wishing to participate in the assembly should notify the Alberta Poultry Pool at Camrose, stating the number of birds available for market. This will greatly assist in the loading program.

Every effort should be put forward by producers who wish to participate to secure the best possible finish on their poultry by the earlier marketing date. A bulletin on fattening and killing may be secured from the Poultry Branch Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, or from Head Office of the Pool, Camrose.

While all grades of poultry will be assembled, the principal demand on the British market is for turkeys, A and B grade, weighing 10 to 14 lbs, well finished chickens over 4 lbs., also ducks and geese. —R.S.J.

"The umbrella I bought from you is not much good."

"How is that, sir?"

"I left it in a restaurant yesterday, and it was still there today."

Interests of the United Farm Women

Gardens and Gardening

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

I believe I promised to refrain from talking of the C.C.F. in this letter. Therefore, despite the fact that I have a strong inclination to speak on one phase of it tonight, I am determined to keep my promise, because I realize how very easy it is to become a bore on any subject.

It is easy, too, to turn to another subject of very great interest to me, and I am sure to the greater number of my readers. That is to gardens and gardening, for most of us own one. I must say, however, I am not quite sure as to whether we own ours or it owns us, for we seem to make so many plans to suit its convenience and it seems to be always demanding attention. Possibly, though, that is one of the reasons we get so much pleasure from it, because we almost all feel a greater love for and interest in anything on which we have expended time and thought and care.

When I came back in the Spring and saw the condition ours was in at first—saw where the rabbits had nibbled down so many of the shrubs that in my plans were to bear blossoms and fruit this year, and saw where other plants had not been able to endure the rigors of the winter—I felt gardening in this country was a tremendous mistake. I felt that Providence intended us to make our houses on the native grass by some natural bluff and let it go at that.

Discouragement Short Lived

However, any gardener knows that that spirit was short lived, and soon we were rejoicing over the belated appearance of some of the perennials we had at first thought to be dead. Very soon, too, all the old enthusiasm returned and the plans were for enlarging rather than curtailing. After every Spring shower there is the urge to be out and planting something, and volunteer annuals make many a new bed; and sometimes our perennials may think our idea of a perennial border is, as one of my friends said her daughter's was—that it was a place where things came up the second year and could be moved someplace else.

Now, as we sit by the fire, we recall a series of pleasures we have had from the different flowers in their turn. The peonies with their crumpled leaves very early in the season give promise of their future voluptuous beauty. I always say of them that we enjoy the pleasure of anticipation much longer than that of realization. There are so many other flowers, though, to which we can turn; to the bleeding heart with its long graceful sprays, the erect and prim iris, the delphinium with its glorious blue, and on and on we could go, enumerating old favorites as dear to us as to our grandmothers. How often it is that they take on for us an additional pleasure because they remind us of grandmother's garden. We remember the old sweet william,

the pansy with its own peculiar aroma, the tiger lilies and all the old favorites, and, as I said, I could go on and on and name them. But I must not take up any more space; although probably I shall have a guilty feeling because I have omitted the name of some flower that has given me particular pleasure this summer; I shall feel quite as though I had left someone out when extending a vote of thanks.

The Annuals

The annuals seem as varied with all the wealth of coloring of the different poppies, the blue of the corn flower, the pinks and rose and cerise of the petunia, that most generous of flowers even when other plants are languishing for lack of moisture, the purple of the asters, the yellow and orange of the marigolds. How bravely the old fashioned marigolds, now rather glorified by the name of calendula, withstand frost after frost in company with the African daisy. And even now we have the straw flowers, somewhat softened by the filmy baby's breath for our winter bouquets. I cannot go on, because I shall never name all the flowers you have all enjoyed through the year. But no mention of flowers could possibly be complete without one line devoted to the ones which yield even more than their share of fragrance, the old mignonette, the sweet alyssum, the beautiful sweet peas and the almost intoxicatingly sweet night-blooming stock which seems a part of the pleasure of the coolness and beauty of the summer evenings.

The Welcoming Sunflowers

We have sunflowers down by the gate at the end of the lane this year. I never realized before just how interesting they were. All Summer they have stood with their bright faces toward the gate as though they welcomed us each time we returned home. In fact it has become a matter of habit for me now to look for their sunny greeting. "A pleasing conceit for the coming guest," said one! I quite foresee where their successors must be arranged for for next year.

At times they have reminded me of a piece of statuary in the Art Gallery at Ottawa which has always fascinated me, "Cagnawaga Women" by Louis Suzor-Cote—three Indian women plodding along with their shawls over their heads and bodies which are bent slightly forward and so grouped that one can imagine them walking on and on in silence, each one busy with her own thoughts, yet glad of the silent companionship of the others. The sunflowers came up sparingly this year, and growing thus slightly bent by the wind and with their drooping leaves, they so often recall to me these sculptured figures.

Later they have been part of such a charming color symphony as the goldfinches have been flitting to and fro among them to see if the seeds were ready

for them. This year the drought has delayed the blossoms, and thus the seeds were late and must have caused a disappointment to these birds, who seem to count on them as part of their fare at their autumn lunch counter.

The other night we had a frost, and now they stand like cloaked nuns with bent heads as though they were at prayer. One short one with a large blossom stands erect like a chubby-faced child gazing around while her elders stand with heads reverently bowed. One can quite fancy them asking a benediction on the garden, that the frost may be kindly, the rabbits kept away and all the enemies of their summer friends held in check.

Nor will they confine themselves to benedictions and prayer. They believe in deeds as well, and all winter long they will stand there to help collect the snow, that their frail summer friends may be warmly blanketed and started off with an extra store of moisture in the Spring.

Even when Spring comes they will not be dead to me; for part of their mission in life is to make short faggots for me to make a quick little fire in the open grate in the chill evenings then when I have stayed too long in the garden in a burst of enthusiasm and I need a little warmth. When I see the yellow flames leap up the chimney I know I shall see again the welcome of their sunny faces last summer. Probably too, that their prayers may be more effectually answered, I shall take the ashes and put them around some of the young and tender flowers that the cutworms may not destroy them.

Thus do our gardens live on from season to season and give us an abiding pleasure through the years.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER

THE C.C.F. PLATFORM (Vancouver Province)

There are planks in the C.C.F. platform—those having to do with the socialization of financial machinery, transportation and public utilities—which will be abhorrent to many members of the older parties. And yet public utilities are already socialized in certain areas, half our transportation is a public concern and one of the old parties is seriously considering a form of government control over finance. There are planks suggesting various types of social insurance and social services. . . . There are planks like that on the Senate and on the repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code which have been matters of controversy for some time; and there are others, like the one calling for the amendment of the Canadian Constitution to bring it into line with present-day needs, which any political party with a decent sense of political responsibility and a spice of political courage should be proud to sponsor

Resolutions for U.F.W.A. Annual Convention

Matters relating to the organization, education, and general community welfare are dealt with in the advance guard of resolutions for the U.F.W.A. Annual Convention. Under the first head, Stettler U.F.W.A. Conference asks that the positions of first and second vice-presidents be definitely defined.

Peace River South U.F.W.A. Conference asks for "more thorough and effective teaching of economics" in our high schools, and also suggests that the printing and distributing of examination papers for grades 5, 6 and 7 might be discontinued until Provincial finances are in better shape.

That music be placed on an examination basis is the suggestion made by East and West Calgary U.F.W.A. Conference.

Two resolutions protest against the Federal tax on sugar—these are from Bow River and East and West Edmonton U.F.W.A. Conferences.

Fire prevention is the subject of a resolution from the East and West Calgary Conference; it commends the exhibit on fire prevention by the Provincial Department of Lands and Mines at the Calgary Exhibition, and suggests that it be continued from year to year.

A resolution from Peace River South Conference urges that members should show their fullest loyalty to the organization and to the U.F.A. Government.

Protest against the change in constituency boundaries by the recent Federal Re-distribution Act is voiced by Bow River Conference.

More complete observance of the Lord's Day is urged by East and West Edmonton Conference.

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Welcome: Arranged a whist and bridge party, followed by a dance, for October 20th.

Newlands: Decided at their last meeting to hold card parties every three weeks during the winter, and to put on a play.

Swalwell: Held the first of their winter series of bridge parties on October 13th, seven tables playing.

Conjuring: Answered the roll call at a recent meeting with canning recipes; arranged to finish a quilt, for which the blocks had been given by a friend.

Floral: Thoroughly enjoyed a course in interior decorating, held recently; have a membership of 32, an increase over last year of nine.

Battleview: Set a date for their bazaar, when they will sell a number of articles by auction; decided to apply for a basketry course for next year.

Round Lake: Heard with interest a very fine paper on health, by Mrs. Wilson, 76 years of age and "the best sport we have in our Local."

Figure Eight: Is a new U.F.W.A. Local, organized by Mrs. Stong, Director for Peace River North; Mrs. Parrott is secretary. Fees are being raised by holding social events.

Good Cheer: Held a most successful meeting, with Mrs. Dowdell and H. G. Young speaking to an enthusiastic crowd; the ladies served lunch and raffled a quilt, which was won by F. C. Healing.

Whitla: Spent a very pleasant after-

EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



A pure, wholesome, and economical table Syrup. Children love its delicious flavor.

C7

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

New Low Fares To EASTERN CANADA and Central United States

New Low Fares as winter Excursions to Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal and other Eastern Points, suggest this as the year to make that long awaited trip. Other Attractive Winter Excursions to Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City and certain other points from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

**Tickets on Sale Dec. 1, 1933
To Jan. 5, 1934**

Final Return Limit three months from date of Sale

Full particulars from Local Agent

CANADIAN NATIONAL

TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

W321

Have You a White Elephant?

On your farm, around the buildings, in the attic or the cellar there is probably something that you don't need and someone else does.

SELL IT

ADVERTISE IT

in *The U.F.A. Classified Section*

noon when they took a surprise party to one of their oldest members, who is confined to her home through poor health.

Olds: Have now 27 members, which number they hope to bring up to 30 before the end of the year; at the October meeting one of the members gave an excellent paper on Nova Scotia; later held a food sale and tea at which they cleared \$29.

Stettler: Concluded their membership drive, with five new members, when the losing team entertained the Local with tea and a special program; are all sorry to lose their president, Mrs. Gilfer, who is leaving the district.

Turin: Agreed that each member would raise one dollar for the Local before the annual meeting; at the October meeting Mrs. Barnes won the distinction of being the first to turn in her dollar, by raffling off a hen and four chicks.

Coaldale: Heard a splendid paper on the new movement in education, by Mrs. Myers; decided to hold an old-fashioned concert, for a benefit fund; also to hold a series of bridge parties; appointed delegates to the Lethbridge and Taber conventions.

Warner: Added three new members to their number at the last meeting; were much interested in Mrs. Tenny's paper on health, and also in the reading of a chapter from "A New Deal" and the September bulletin; have made some bedding for needy families.

Balzac: Planned to hold joint meetings with the U.F.A. Local during the winter months; elected two delegates to the Bow River convention; enjoyed a musical number by Miss Rosenberger, and a salad dressing demonstration by Mrs. Barger.

Whetsel: Discussed plans to raise money to send a delegate to the next Convention, and decided to hold an auction sale on November 15th; at an earlier meeting the bulletin on health, and the storing of winter vegetables, were interesting topics.

Red Cross: Commenced their fall activities with a program including an interesting paper on legislation by Mrs. Clara Love, discussions on the C.C.F. and the Douglas Plan, a flour sack competition, and a recitation by Mrs. A. J. Clayton.

Willow Springs: Elected Mrs. A. E. Owen to represent them at the Sturgeon Provincial Constituency convention at Gibbons; read a short article on Russia; are working for a bazaar on December 2nd to help raise money for dues; are arranging for a sewing course to be held during the fall.

Starline: At their October meeting enjoyed a talk by Major G. H. Schoof on his Mexican experiences, also the reading of the bulletin on health and two of the book reviews; at a previous meeting they heard with much interest Mrs. MacLeod's book review, and the bulletin on education.

Arrowwood: Opened their October meeting with Thanksgiving hymns; Mrs. R. R. McBride gave an interesting report on Junior U.F.A. work and Mrs. G. F. Kemper and Mrs. J. M. Weins gave reports on legislation and education. Mrs. E. Norman, who is leaving the district, was presented with a remembrance from the Local.

Crocus Plains: Hold their meetings on Saturday, so that the local teachers may attend; always have a social time; serving lunch (in the winter at noon); raised more than enough to pay dues by raffling a bedspread, together with other prizes, which were donated—several cushions and a glass dish and pitcher; are buying dried apples from Ontario co-operatively.

Three Hills: Have purchased a building of their own, so as to have a central place for meetings; sponsored a dry cleaning demonstration, by Miss Milne; at the same meeting heard a good paper on Red River pioneers, by Mrs. Boles; in the summer held a picnic, at the home of Mrs. William Burns, in honor of Mrs. H. L. Sanderman, who was celebrating her 57th wedding anniversary.

Delia: To raise funds, are holding a sale of home cooking and tea, combined with a baking contest, for which prizes are donated by the flour millers; at the last meeting Mrs. Smyrl gave a splendid paper on child welfare. An unusual feature of this meeting was the presence of four generations of one family—Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. A. Rowe, Mrs. K. Harcus, and Helen and Lois Harcus.

Gleichen: Held a successful tea and sale of home cooking at the home of Mrs. E. J. Garland; the lucky table prize, a dressed chicken contributed by Mrs. R. Umbrite, went to Mr. Greisbach; the door prize, silver salt and pepper, was won by Miss McLeay who donated them to the forthcoming tombola and dance; Miss Michael gave a reading and Mrs. McArthur two songs; Mrs. C. Nelson impersonated a gypsy fortune-teller.

High River: Report another pleasant meeting, with about sixty present; Miss Cherry, of Calgary, recently returned from a two-months' survey of the school system of the larger cities of Russia, gave a most interesting account of illiteracy overcome, and group ideals fostered from the kindergarten up; a short program was given by the Misses Mcallister and Mrs. D. O. Brown; Miss Margaret Sheeran, on behalf of the Junior Local, presented the High River branch of the Canadian Legion with a poppy wreath made by the members. Mr. Riley and Mr. Wright accepting on behalf of the Legion, both spoke of the realization of returned men of the folly and stupidity of war, and of their readiness to co-operate with other organizations in an effort to prevent further wars.

Brant: Have five more members than last year; last fall sent 13 bags of potatoes and vegetables to the Wood's Home; during the winter met at the home of Miss Farquhar, in Brant, the programs including two papers by Mrs. McDonald on the Convention, and a Valentine Tea, when the Juniors contributed a good entertainment; held a social evening, to which U.F.A. and Junior members were invited; in April, had talks on horticulture; in June held a picnic under the trees at Mrs. Auld's home, with very interesting talks by the Directors, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, and Miss Wight; in July visited High River Local; in August paid Federal and Provincial constituency dues; in September heard a very useful address by Miss Jones on home nursing; in October discussed the Health Unit.

Nanton: Enjoyed a very interesting exhibit of vegetables, fruit and flowers, and several talks on horticultural topics;

Mrs. P. C. Loree spoke on the life and work of Dr. McCoon, a prairie horticulturist who specialized on hardy fruits and vegetables; Mrs. R. M. Walker then gave some interesting sketches from the life of Luther Burbank, describing the development of the Shasta daisy and the Netted Gem potato; Mrs. M. L. Sears told of the experimental work carried on by G. F. Chipman; other members who had exhibits also spoke briefly. The exhibits included ripe tomatoes, cucumbers, corn, canned asparagus, watermelon, canned wild raspberries, canned home-grown strawberries, sand cherries, crabapples, plums, New Zealand spinach, kohlrabi, vegetable marrow, musk melon, citron, celery, as well as some fine collections of the commoner vegetables.

U.F.W.A. Conferences

ACADIA

A very successful U.F.W.A. Conference was held in the United Church, Craigmyle, on October 5th, under the convenship of Mrs. Banner, Director for Acadia constituency.

In her opening address, Mrs. Banner urged upon those present their responsibility, as individuals, for the work of their Local.

Mrs. W. Ross, Vice-President, was the principal speaker, and gave an interesting resume of the achievements of the organization; she also described the C.C.F. Convention at Regina, and held out to her hearers the prospect of helping to build the new social order.

The handicraft exhibit was very interesting; prizes were awarded for a large number of articles, including woodwork, embroidery, painting, knitting, etc., in Junior and Senior classes.

Craigmyle U.F.W.A. Local served tea. At the conclusion of the Conference it was decided by resolution to hold a similar gathering next year.

MACLEOD

Mrs. Price, Provincial President, Mrs. Malloy, Vice-President, Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, Director, and G. G. Coote, M.P., were the chief speakers at the Macleod U.F.W.A. Conference held in Stavelly on October 23rd. Miss Margaret Wight and Wilfred Hoppins, Junior President, also spoke, giving interesting reports on Junior work.

The handicrafts display was a source of much interest; wool products and hooked mats were given prominence. The exhibit of wheat shown by Frelan Wilford at the Regina Grain Fair, and took first prize there, was also on show, and proved a big attraction.

Stavelly U.F.W.A. Local were hostesses at a most enjoyable banquet, when the mayor of the town, A. H. Allan, officially welcomed the delegates and visitors to the gathering, and Mr. Coote gave a thoughtful address on "Government versus Private Ownership." Readings, songs, and a one-act play, given at intervals during the day, were much enjoyed.

There was a very satisfactory attendance at the Conference in spite of stormy weather and a heavy snowfall. Mrs. MacLeod presided, Mrs. H. T. Wilderman acted as secretary; and the following were named a committee to arrange next year's program: Mrs. Dwell, Mrs. F. Wilford, Mrs. Sheeran, and Mrs. Wilderman.

U.F.W.A. Executive Makes Plans for Convention

Plans for the Annual Convention, preparation of literature for new and prospective Locals, arranging for book reviews to be sent, financial matters, and many details of organization were considered by the U.F.W.A. Executive at their fall meeting, all members being present.

With regard to the association of ex-officers of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. Ross presented a resolution to the effect that former directors be eligible for membership. It was agreed that this should be brought before the next Board meeting.

It was decided to send letters of appreciation to Mr. Murray, Principal of the Olds School of Agriculture, and to Hon. George Hoadley, for the very fine program given at the Farm Women's Rest Week in the summer. It was also suggested that more time might be given to horticulture, so many women being greatly interested in this subject.

Mrs. Price read some of the Junior Creeds that had been submitted, and it

was decided that one creed should be selected in time to go to the Junior Locals early next year.

A suggestion from Mrs. Banner, as to the arranging of itineraries for members of the Executive in the various constituencies, was unanimously agreed to.

It was decided that the secretary's report to the Annual Convention should include a report on joint Locals.

The possibility of printing a third edition of the U.F.W.A. Cook Book was canvassed, and referred to the next Board meeting.

Mrs. Price informed the Executive of a request from the U.F.A. Executive for a detailed plan for the Frances Bateman Memorial Fund.

The U.F.W.A. Executive endorsed the resolution previously passed by the U.F.A. Executive, expressing complete confidence in Premier Brownlee, and "emphatically affirming our faith in him as a man of the highest integrity and personal honor."

U.F.W.A. Locals in Good Standing

As at October 26th, 1933, in Order of Numerical Strength

47—Cayley.
45—Gleichen.
34—Arrowwood.
31—Floral (Crossfield).
30—Balzac.
29—Nanton.
28—High River, Namao, Stavely.
27—Conrich.
26—Grand Meadow (Ponoka), Morrin, Tofield.
25—Naco, Nose Hill (Veteran).
23—Partridge Hill (Fort Saskatchewan) Rainier, Three Hills.
22—Lone Pine Lake (Warden Junction), Standard.
21—Carseland, Fairdonian Valley (Sedgewick), Jenny Lind (Scandia), Stettler, Turin.
20—Clover Bar, Merna (Sedgewick), Union (Vermilion), Whitla-Excelsior (Whitla).
19—Auger (Fenn), Arbor Park (Menaik), Dalemead, East Lethbridge (Lethbridge), Keystone (Youngstown), Lamont, Spirit River.
18—Beddington (Calgary), Delia, Energetic (Milk River), Milo, Okotoks, Olds.
17—Blackie, Coaldale, Craigmyle, East Vegreville (Vegreville), Fleet, Malmo (Wetaskiwin), Progressive (Lacombe), Starline (Claresholm), Sunnyvale (Heath).
16—Asker (Ponoka), Beaver (Bluffton), Horse Hills (Edmonton), Leduc, McCafferty (Edgerton), Poplar Lake (Edmonton), Prospect Valley (Ribstone), Warden, Welcome (Alliance), Willow Springs (Bon Accord).
15—Brant, Camrose, Excel, Spring Ridge, Swalwell, White (Lethbridge), Wrentham.
14—Carstairs, East Kleskun (Bezanon), Horne Hill (Red Deer), Rowley, Seven Persons, Tolland, Veteran, Wild Rose (Carolside).
13—Balm, Fort Saskatchewan, Kiriemuir, Spring Valley (Lacombe), Sunnibend (Pibroch), Traversa, Tudor, Tur-

nip Lake (Edmonton), Windy Hill (Longview), Winona (Paradise Valley.)

12—Alix, Badger Lake, Helmsdale, Holborn, Keephills, Lavoy, Newlands (Nobleford), Notre Dame (Edmonton), Rose Leaf (Blackfalds), Seafeld (Ponoka), Spring Park, Tawatinaw, Wheat Sheaf (Altario).

11—Avondale (Fabyan), Browning (Edgerton), Calgary, Carbon, Conjuring (Conjuring Creek), Hastings Coulee (Forestburg), Lougheed, Round Lake (Scapa), Water Glen, Westling (Clive), Westlock.

10—Bobtail (Ponoka), Hazel Hill (Ponoka), Iron Creek (Viking), Landonville, Lawnhill (Sedgwick), Naples, Scapa, Sexsmith, Tees, Warner, Willow Hollow (Killam).

9—Autumn Leaf (Wainwright), Battle View (Auburndale), Beatty and Bowling Green (Minburn), Claremont (Esther), Cornwall Valley (Elnora), Good Cheer (Morningside), Lake Saskatoon (Wembly), Lealholme (Chauvin), Mazeppa, Ranfurly, Strathmore.

8—Fort Vermilion, Glenada (Oven), Hansen's Corner (Bright Bank), Hazel Bluff (Westlock), Hillside (Millet), Lake de May (Camrose), Loyalty (Huxley), Manyberries, Midway (Lomond), Valley (Jarrow), Willowdale (Ohaton).

7—Comrey Crerar (Killam), De Witton, Lethbridge Central (Lethbridge), Waskatenau.

6—Baintree, Benalto (Red Deer), Berrywater (Vulcan), Cereal, Devonia Lake (Lloydminster), Eclipse (Clive), Red Cross (Vulcan), Sedalia, Sounding Lake, Utopia (Fishburn), Waterhole (Fairview).

5—Chain Lakes (Endiang), Crocus Plains (Youngstown), Doondale (Nemiscam), Green Island (Fairview) Gwynne (Bittern Lake), Namaka, Raymond, Rosyth, Wavy Lake (Killam), Wetsel (Erskine).

Patterns and Recipes on following page.

Clean
SINKS AND DRAINS
with
ROYAL CROWN
FLAKED
LYE
100% PURE



Directions
On Every Tin
Also a hundred other
uses for home
and farm.

EXTRA VALUE
Get a big bar of Coco-Pumice Soap
FREE by sending your name and
address along with 10 labels from Royal
Crown Flaked Lye to
THE ROYAL CROWN SOAPS LTD.
WINNIPEG

WRITE FOR FREE PREMIUM LIST

QUEBEC
COAL HEATERS
Number 54, very large,
size 3 feet high, 16-inch
diameter, holds fire 3
days. Were \$25.00, for
\$15.85.
Freight prepaid to your
station



HARDWARE-TERIA
\$15.85 CALGARY ALTA.

High-Class Breeding Cockerels FOR SALE

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has a small surplus of high-class breeding cockerels, consisting of Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S.C. Rhode Island Reds, and White Leghorns, at Oliver Poultry Plant, which will be made available for purchase at the following prices:

Pen Matings, each.....	\$2.50
Penn Matings, in lots of 10 or more..	2.00
Individual Pedigrees, each.....	5.00

Apply
**PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
POULTRY FARM**

Edmonton

Alberta

THE EMPRESS and CARLTON HOTELS

AT CALGARY
Under one management

Calgary's Popular Priced Hotels and
Headquarters for U.F.A. and Wheat
Pool Delegates.

Rooms from \$1.00 up

C. Traunweiser, Prop. J. S. Masson, Gen. Mgr.
G. A. Traunweiser, Asst. Mgr.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

In ordering patterns be sure to give your address, and size and number of pattern. The price is 20 cents each post-paid.



3012

2758

No. 3012—For Classroom. Designed for sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 1 3/4 yards of 39-inch plain with 1 1/4 yards of 35-inch printed material.

No. 2758—Smart Fall Wear. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 7/8 yards of 39-inch material.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Health Fruit Cake: Cream 1/2 cup shortening with 1 1/2 cups brown sugar add 2 eggs, 2/3 cup sour milk and 2 cups cooked and pitted prunes, with juice; sift together 2 cups flour with 1 level teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon cinnamon; combine the two mixtures, add 1 cup nut meats, bake in a moderate oven 40 minutes.

Apple Jelly: Remove blossom and stem ends from about 3 lbs. fully ripe apples, and cut into small pieces; do not peel or core. Add 4 cups water, cover, and simmer 10 minutes; crush with masher, then simmer 5 minutes longer. (If

apples are very sweet, add juice of 1 lemon.) Put in jelly bag and drain or squeeze out juice. To each 5 cups of juice add 7 1/2 cups sugar; bring to a boil as quickly as possible, and add 1/2 bottle fruit pectin; stir; than boil hard for half a minute; remove, skim, and bottle quickly; cover with hot paraffin at once.

In conjunction with Bawlf and Wide Awake U.F.A. Locals, and Nordalta Juniors, Ronning U.F.A. Local held a C.C.F. rally at Oak Park School recently. C. A. Ronning, M.L.A., gave an address, and there were sports, a picnic supper, and dancing. Each of the Locals profited financially to the extent of \$16.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Results of the Junior U.F.A. Essay Contest are announced elsewhere.

High River Holds First Junior Conference

A public speaking contest was one of the high lights of the first Junior U.F.A. Conference to be held in Macleod constituency, when a number of Junior members delivered well prepared speeches on a variety of topics. John Fulton, of Dalemead, was awarded first place for his address on "Canada's New Day." At the same session G. G. Coote, M.P., spoke to the young people, who listened with attention and appreciation; and resolutions were carried, one proposing an inter-Local debating league and one the election of a Junior executive for the constituency. An exhibit of handwork, including basket weaving, bookbinding, sewing, knitting, embroidery, painting, drawing, stuffed animals, doll cradles, and home-made rifles, proved most interesting; so also were the exhibits of wheat by the Junior Wheat Club. The gathering was held in High River and was attended by members and friends of the High River, Windsor, Longview and Dalemead Junior Locals. Wm. Newton, of Dalemead, presided, and Vera Watt acted as secretary.

in this great task which lies before us, we must play the game and play it fairly. There would be more peace and harmony among nations today, had there been less greed and more fair play. Juniors, don't say, "There is nothing that I can do," but let us joyfully carry on the work which has been assigned to us, bearing in mind the words of a great poet:

"If you can fill the unforgiving minute,
With sixty seconds worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth, and everything that's

in it,
And what is more, you'll be a man, my son."

Yours, sincerely,

CARL UNTERSCHULTZ,

Junior U.F.A. Director,

Vegreville Constituency.

R.R.1, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

Junior News Items

Peppy Pals Juniors put on a debate recently: "Resolved that present day conditions are against the interests of youth"; the negative won. This Local also had a good program of impromptu speeches at one of their meetings, various members contributing interesting little talks on their allotted subjects.

Charlie Elliott gave a good paper on the British Empire at a meeting of High River Juniors, Winnie Humfrey gave a description of the Junior Conference at Edmonton, and John Elliott some interesting and amusing "current events."

Helmsdale Juniors have arranged for an address on the C.C.F., by Mr. Thomas Pratt; East Milo arranged to hear Wilfred Hoppins, the Junior President, at their October meeting; Windsor Local heard a resume of Mr. Coote's address to the Macleod Junior Conference, by their president, and at an earlier meeting enjoyed a description by E. Randle of his visit to the Regina Grain Fair, an issue of the Tatler prepared by Ross Ellis, and a piano solo by Carmen Husby.

Consort and Peppy Pals have decided to take the University Reading Course this winter; Peppy Pals intend also to stage a play after Christmas, and a tea before that time.

A very interesting and educational issue of *The Storm Blast* was presented by James Hall at the last meeting of Bon Accord Juniors, who also enjoyed a paper by Ruth Sellick on Hallowe'en customs; this Local hopes to have all their members take the Reading Course.

Jenny Lind Juniors have decided to put on a play, "Poor Father" later in the year; Clearwater Lake Local are preparing for a concert, and are also holding a series of dances; Cornwall Valley Juniors at their last meeting planned a dance for October 27th. and discussed their winter program

Get Ready for Winter Sports

Dear Juniors:

Now that the harvest is over the most of you will hardly know how to spend the long nights ahead. A suggestion I might make is that you get started with your winter sports as soon as possible. There is nothing better than healthy out-door sports and games. The fresh air gives you new life and energy, and you will find that you can accomplish a great deal more after you return to the house.

No doubt, in our rural sections of the community, we face many difficulties in regard to recreation grounds and sports equipment. However, these problems will solve themselves easily if we have but the courage to work. Our ponds can easily be made into skating rinks with a little use of the broom and shovel. The brush and stumps out of the nearby bush will quickly make a fire to give the necessary light when the moon is not shining.

Lastly, let me mention that our sports not only provide a means of amusement, but also help to build up the characters of our young people. The character is the most real and important part of a man. Its qualities determine the part that you and I will play in building up our wide dominion. If we are to succeed

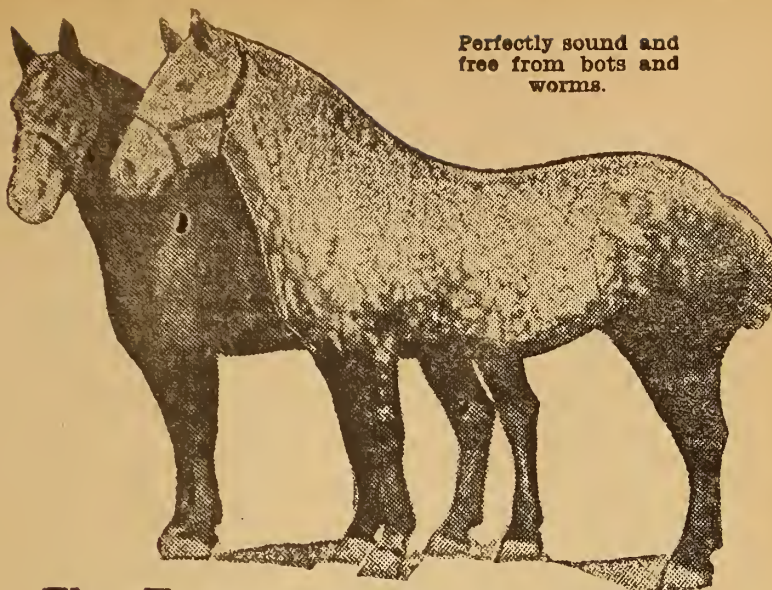
High River Juniors contributed a number of articles to the U.F.W.A. Handicrafts' Exhibit, and also conducted a candy stall.

Stanmore Local was reorganized recently, with Mary Anderson, Grace Levins and Charles G. Burton as officers. Funds were augmented by the raffle of a centrepiece given by Mrs. T. G. Levins, and a well attended dance.

Junior U.F.A. Locals in Good Standing

In Order of Numerical Strength as at October 26th, 1933

- 49—Consort.
- 48—Beddington (Calgary).
- 46—Airdrie.
- 42—Notre Dame (Edmonton).
- 37—Willow Springs (Bon Accord).
- 36—Sounding Vale (Sounding Lake).
- 35—Holborn.
- 34—Sedalia.
- 32—Bismark (Ponoka).
- 31—Conrich, High River.
- 30—Travers, Windsor (High River).
- 29—Josephburg (Fort Saskatchewan), Longview, McCafferty (Edgerton).
- 28—Dalemead, Lockhart (Rimbey), Swallowell.
- 27—Craigmyle, Rimbey.
- 26—Meadow Creek (Coronation), Rosyth, Spruceville (Lacombe).
- 24—Arrowwood, Clear View (Carolside).
- 23—Grizzly Bear (Tolland), Queens-town.
- 22—Balzac, Camrose, Clover Bar Progressives (Bremner), Loyalty (Huxley), Three Hills.
- 21—Cayno (Kirriemuir), Golden West (Red Deer).
- 20—Clear Water Lake (Medicine Hat), East Milo (Milo), Haultain (Wetaskiwin), Helmsdale, High Prairie, Naco, North Edmonton (Edmonton), Progressive (Sib-bald).
- 19—Bulmer Live Wire (Iron Springs), Cando (Bigstone), Columbine (Craigmyle), Turin.
- 18—Broadview (Loyalist), Dolcy (Metiskow), Peppy Pals (Bon Accord), Tomahawk.
- 17—Dina.
- 16—Ardenode, Asker (Ponoka), Glen-ada (Benton), Johnny Canucks (Vulcan), Maywood (Pendryl), Porto Bello (Millet), Reid Hill, Vandyne, Wheatsheaf (Altario).
- 15—Bown (Excel), Cavendish, Corn-wall Valley (Elnora), Happy Centre (Oyen), Loyalty Juveniles (Huxley), Rosewood (Galahad), Rowley.
- 14—Beaver (Fort Saskatchewan), Sex-smith.
- 13—Acme Whiz Bang (Ohaton), Live Wire (McLaughlin), Rathwell (Macled), Sunnyvale (Heath), Water Glen, Willow-dale (Ohaton).
- 12—Browning (Edgerton), Jenny Lind (Scandia), Starland (Delia).
- 11—Cornwall Valley Juveniles (El-nora), Flag Pole Hill (Alix).
- 10—Conjuring Creek, Elks (Fort Sask-atchewan), Enchant, Excelsior (Ponoka).
- 9—Stanmore.
- 8—Hillside Wide Awake (Millet), Ir-vine, Nordalta (Bawlf).
- 7—Browning Juveniles (Edgerton), Claysmore (Vermilion), East Lethbridge (Lethbridge), Roydale (Rochfort Bridge).
- 6—Bar Harbor Hustlers (Stettler), Tofield.
- 5—Garden Plains (Hanna), Hastings Coulee (Forestburg), Starline (Clare-sholm).



Perfectly sound and
free from bots and
worms.

This Team "LADY SUR and LADY SHOT"

FREE! also **\$500**
in CASH PRIZES

100 Prizes

"Lady Sur" and "Lady Shot"—
a fine team of pure-bred
young Percherons—the kind of a team
you have always wanted—may be yours
if you are fortunate enough to win the
first prize in this contest . . . or you may
win one of the 100 cash prizes, totalling
\$500.00.

2nd Prize.....	\$100.00
3rd Prize.....	50.00
4th Prize.....	20.00
5th Prize.....	15.00
6th to 14th Prizes.....each	10.00
15th to 31st Prizes.....each	5.00
32nd to 101st Prizes.....each	2.00

THE CONTEST IS SIMPLE

Just estimate the number of "A Sur-Shot" capsules sold by Fairview Chemical Co. Ltd., in Canada, during the Bot and Worm treatment season, from

OCT. 1st., 1933 to MAR. 31st., 1934

The following statistics will help you in making your estimates. There are 3,128,996 horses in Canada (1931 statistics), 99% of all horses suffer from Bots and require "A Sur-Shot" treatment. It takes one large "A Sur-Shot" capsule to treat a large horse, and one small capsule to treat a small horse or colt. "A Sur-Shot" is available to every horse owner from coast to coast and has been made familiar to farmers through advertising in publications of 874,822 circulation.

Entries must be made on the estimate forms enclosed in the "A Sur-Shot" package.

Go to your dealer for

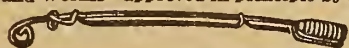
"A SUR SHOT"

GUARANTEED BOT AND WORM REMOVER

—and get your entry in early. In case of tie, first correct estimate received gets preference.

By treating your horses NOW, you will kill all Bot larvae BEFORE they have had much chance to do much harm—before they have grown to any size—before they have left the horses' stomachs and escaped the result of the treatment. The Bot larvae are killed and expelled while they are so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye—but they are ALL killed, and the cost of the treatment is saved many times over in feed during the winter.

"A Sur-Shot" is the easiest, safest, surest and most economical treatment for Bots and Worms—approved in principle by all leading authorities.



This patented "Gun" makes the administering of "A Sur-Shot" a very simple matter.

TREAT ALL YOUR HORSES

—not only the "poor" ones. If one of your horses has Bots it is probable that the others need "A Sur-Shot" just as much. One infested horse, untreated, will re-infest all the others next summer. Since it only costs 15¢ to 25¢ to rid each horse of Bots, you cannot afford to neglect a single one.

If your dealer is out of stock, write

FAIRVIEW CHEMICAL Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.

MARTIN AERO-ELECTRIC

"Power for nothing"

6-volt Lighting Plant will furnish you with Light from the Winds at a cost nowhere duplicated, with a Dependability that is now and only possible with the Scientifically Correct Propeller built by

MARTIN AERO-ELECTRIC

Write for particulars

N. BATTLEFORD

SASKATCHEWAN

WHEN IN CALGARY
STAY AT THE
HOTEL YORK
FREE BUS MEETS
ALL TRAINS

U.F.A. Locals in Order of Numerical Strength

In the list published below, U.F.A. Locals in good standing are classified in the order of their numerical strength as shown on the records of the Central Office as at October 30th, 1933. All Locals of equal strength are paragraphed after the figure which indicates the number of members in the Local.

Only Locals which have rendered dues to Central Office for five or more members are listed, as Locals with fewer than five paid-up members are not in good standing. There are numerous Locals which have submitted dues for a smaller number than five. Thus the total of membership of the Locals which are here listed is substantially less than the actual numerical strength of the Association.

Secretaries who have dues on hand should forward these to Central Office without delay, in order that they may be entered in the records before the end of the financial year on November 30th.

Attention is called to Section 10 of the Constitution, dealing with Local unions, sub-section 4, which reads as follows:

"The Local shall make payment of all membership fees promptly and at least once every three months."

Sub-section 12 of Section 10 provides that a Local six months in arrears for dues to the Association shall stand suspended without action of the Central Office, and "until reinstated by the Central Office shall not be entitled to representation at the Convention or to standing as a Local of the Association."

The list follows:

- 135—Balzac.
- 110—High River.
- 74—Eagle Hill, Standard.
- 72—Hazeldine.
- 70—Veteran, Consort.
- 63—Kingman.
- 58—Magrath, Majestic Springwater (Delia).
- 57—Olds, Gleichen.
- 56—Hussar.
- 54—Bowden.
- 51—Cereal, Sturgeon (Edmonton).
- 50—Gem.
- 48—Reid Hill, Carbon.
- 47—Hay Lakes.
- 45—Iron Springs, Beddington.
- 44—South Castor.
- 43—Nanton.
- 41—Drumheller, Loyalty (Huxley), Rowley.
- 40—Tilly.
- 38—Twelve Mile Coulee (Shaughnessy).
- 35—Lougheed.
- 34—Paradise Valley, Dinton (Blackie), Heather Brae (Ohaton).
- 33—Trochu, Stavely, Horse Hills (Edmonton), Coal Lake (Wetaskiwin), Broadview (Loyalist), Wayne.
- 32—Bulmer (Iron Springs), Square Deal (Carolside).
- 31—Rainy Hills (Iddlesleigh), Keystone (Youngstown), Garden Plains, Del Bonita.
- 30—Satinwood (Clive), Neighborview (Foremost), Hillanvale (Monitor), Pleasant Hill (Morningside), Meadow Creek (Coronation), Gwynne.
- 29—Strathmore, Plainfield (Carman-gay), Taber, Science Mound (Donalda).
- 28—Welcome (Alliance), Cayley, Clivale (Finnegan), Acadia Valley, Airdrie,

Rainier, Riverton, Hiram (Coronation), Bonnie Brier (Acadia Valley).

27—Buffalo Emslie (Buffalo), Okotoks, Rumsey, Dina, Chapel (Bentley), Carse-land, Dalemead, East Arrowwood (Arrowwood), Teepee Creek.

26—Queenstown, Cando (Big Stone), Craigmyle, Great Bend (Ardley), Ronning (Bawlf), Verdun (Duhamel), Willow Creek, Morrin.

25—Maywood (Pendryl), Nose Hill (Veteran), Asker (Ponoka), Grand Mead-ow (Ponoka).

24—Federal, Cayno, (Pemukan), Turin, Enchant, Milo, Watino, Namao.

23—Rocky Coulee (Nobleford), Long Valley (Clive), Oyen, Naco, Kirriemuir, Barnwell, Red Deer, Picture Butte, Norbo, (Donalda), Scenic Heights (Wem-bley).

22—Battleview, Gartley (Munson), Sedalia, Colholme, Westling (Clive), Atlee, Langford (Rearville), New Yarrow (Fishburn), Midway (Lomond).

21—East Clover Bar (Bremner), West Salisbury (Edmonton), Park Court, Bawlf, Big Valley, Spondin, Eastburg.

20—Carlton (Youngstown), McCaf-ferty (Edgerton), Broughton (Corona-tion), Nakamun, Onward (Coronation), Prospect Valley (Edgerton), Hastings Coulee (Forestburg), Wrentham, Miros-lawna (Innisfree), Barrhill (Barons), Bassano, Conrich, Fawcett, Wilton Park (Calmar).

19—Lawn Hill (Sedgewick), Roydale (Rochfort Bridge), Calahoo, Atlanta (Colinton), Crooked Lake (Gwynne), Sangudo, Tomahawk, Lomond, Good Cheer (Cappon), Irvine, Howell, Pleasant Valley, Progress (Oyen), Iron Creek (Viking), Helmsdale, Springbank (Cal-gary), Scandia.

18—Tudor, Dalroy, Last Lake, Badger Lake, Waterhole, Buffalo, Swalwell, Mid-na-pore, Five Mile Lake (Claresholm), Boyle, Albert (Irma), Hazel Hill (Ponoka), Dolcy (Metiskow), Partridge Hill (Fort Saskatchewan), Burnside (Didsbury).

17—Pickardville, Cherhill, Clairmont Lake (Clairmont), Barons, Creighton (Mannville), Park Court, Glevinnal (Ar-neson), Tolland, Wadena (Taber), Water Glen.

16—Roros, Pleasington (Galahad), Redlands, Malmö, Crerar (Killam), Spirit Valley (Spirit River), Grande Prairie, Kerndale, Chain Lakes (En-diang), Fort Saskatchewan, Seven Per-sons, Lone Ridge (Falun), Lorraine (Castor), Haultain (Wetaskiwin), Cal-gary, Rosewood (Galahad), Connor Creek, Greencourt, Caroline, Kolomea (Vegre-ville), Tees, Calgary.

15—Esther, Derwent, Angle Lake, Ardenode, Good Hope, Hackett, Beaver-lodge, Rimbe, Avonlea (Cereal), St. Eloi (Holden), Carmangay, Lindberg, Sligo (Heath), Camrose, Sullivan Lake, Painter Creek (Halkirk), McLaughlin.

14—Armistice, Glenda (Oyen), Greenlawn, Prosper, Mayerthorpe, Elnora, Blindman Valley (Blackfalds), Pleasant Hill (Morn-ingside), Silverwood, Winnifred, Fair-acres (Oyen), Union (Vermilion), Argyle 113 (Granum), Vandyne (Bindloss), Cres-cent Hill (Irma), Edinglassie (Chauvin), Round Lake (Scapa), Patience, High Prairie, Bay Tree, Lakeside (Lacombe),

Wheatridge (Airway), Beynon, Green Grove (Ohaton), Peavine, Winterburn.

13—Burnt Lake (Red Deer), Rosebud Valley (Rosebud), Munson, Benton, Sunnibend (Pibroch), Lonebutte, Bul-wark, Willow Springs (Bon Accord), Jefferson (Woolford), Lamont, Quinte (Phillips), Diamond Valley (Eckville), Balm, Pickardville, Mazeppa, Lake Thel-ma, Eltham (Mulga), Killarney (Chau-vin), Newlands (Nobleford), Kirkdale (Milo), Ghost Pine, Eclipse (Clive).

12—North Slawa (Slawa), Spring Val-ley (Lacombe), Elk Point, Valhalla, Heaton Moore (Pickardville), Two Rivers (Beaver Lodge), Spring Park, Vale, Fleet, Willow (Daysland), Travers, Com-rey, Linda (Stettler), Gadsby, East Lethbridge (Lethbridge), Golden Valley (Sunnydale), Westwood (Red Willow), Holborn, Ensign, Ardrossan, Devonia Lake (Lloydminster), Wavy Lake (Kil-lam), Mayview (Vulcan), Heatherdown, Golden West (Dixon), Rochfort Bridge, Entwistle, Claypool (Sundre), Home Val-ley (Cadogan), Winfield.

11—Falher, Crocus Plains (Youngs-town), Bowling Green (Minburn), Lee-dale, Riverford (Leduc), Patricia, Cornucopia (Endiang), Lone Pine (Stettler), Burlington (Birdholm), Cash Creek (Ellscoff), Red Cross (Vulcan), Carstairs, Dreau, Magnolia, Bobtail (Ponoka), Nor-ton, Brookdale (Onoway), North Bank, Brooksona (Brightview).

10—Penhold, Barrhead, Progressive (Lacombe), Sounding Valley (Naco), Claremont (Loverna, Sask.), Wisewood (Lessard), Larkspur, Beiseker, Langdon, Horse Creek, (Cochrane), Viking, Sedge-wick, Ingleton (Botha), Energetic (Milk River), Strathcona (Edmonton), Clover Bar, Jenner, Bow Island, Griffen Creek (Brownvale), Goodfare, Heinsburg, Bloomsbury, Brightbank.

9—Mirror, North Calmar (Leduc), Hillside (Millet), Naples, Alix, Delburne, Rockwood (Sundre), Beaver (Iola), Vilna, Prestville, Broncho Creek (Spirit River), Woodbend, Queenie Creek (Maughan) High Ridge, Stony Plain, Elmsworth, East Kleskun (Kleskun Hill), Talbot, Red-cliff, Spirit River, Chinook, Valley (Irvine) De Bolt, Browning (Edgerton), Willow Bank (Westlock), Mountain Peak (Stave-ly), Vilna, Lake Saskatchewan (Wembley), Clyde, Argyle 440 (Alliance), Woolford, Hudson Bay (Purple Springs), Excel, Durness (Streamstown), Ewing (Erskin).

8—Pruth (Willingdon), Bluffton, Glen-ister, Brooks, Calumet (Bashaw), Lake Isle, Smoky Lake, Belevedere, North Star, Girouxville, Fork Lake, Nampa, Chinook Valley (Northmark), Didsbury, St. Bernard (Lafond), Hemaruka, Leth-bridge Central (Lethbridge), Sexton Creek (Coutts), Sounding Lake, Lealholme (Chauvin), Social Plains (Bindloss), Victo-ria (Fort Saskatchewan), Delia, Kits-coty, Glass Lake (Hythe), Gibbons, Lindsay (Bezanson), Willowdale (Ohaton), Nisbet, Tofield, Wheatsheaf (Altario), Monitor, Rainbow (Youngstown).

7—Universal (Plamondon), Ferguson Flats, Sunset (Bentley), Bentley, Stanger, Allingham, Boian, Waskatenau, Sex-smith, Kleskun Hill, Wembley, Ministik (Tofield), Hansens Corners (Brightbank), Rio Grande, Albright, Rycroft, Onoway, Warden, Stanmore, Necessity (Craig-

myle), Jarvie, Pembina (Dapp), Custer (Czar), Namaka, Retlaw, Garden Prairie (Barons), Prairie Union (Warner), Dry Crossing (Hardisty), Ardenville, Fairview (Innisfail), Rolling Green (Retlaw), New Norway, Kathryn Keoma (Keoma), Graburn (Walsh), Glenholm (Irma), Verna (Bindloss).

6—Zawale, Soda Lake, Glidehurst (Leduc), Grimshaw, Bellis, Buckowina (Whitford), Elbridge (Thorhild), Mundare, Nadeau (Donnelly), Mid-Pembina (Dunstable), Keephills, Rossington, Freedom, White Mountain (Spirit River), Strawberry (Sunnybrook), Squaredale (Leduc), Prairie Echo, Canyon View (Doe River, B.C.), Hanna, Abee, Fort Vermilion, Bray Lake (Bingville), Hand Hills Lake (Craigmyle), White (Lethbridge), Rose Butte (Nobleford), Berrywater (Vulcan), Strome, Viewfield (Bindloss), Iron River.

5—Brownfield, Spring Valley (Lacombe), Rathwell (Macleod), Bismark (Ponoka), Lanfine, Magloire Lake (Faher), Dionne (Lac La Biche Mission), Owlseye, McCann (Stanmore), Shady-nook (Red Deer), Lincoln (Lacombe), Poplar Valley (Winfield), Graminia, Carrot Creek, George Lake (Meanook), Sturgeon Heights, Donnelly, Westvale (Wanham), Lindale, St. Lina, Auger (Fenn), Carvel, Poplar Lake (Edmonton), Lyncott (Stettler), Westdene (Lloydminster), Woodside (Bruce), White Swan (Berwyn).

Mr. Spencer's Meetings

H. E. Spencer, M.P. for Battle River, will speak at the following meetings during November:

Pelican School, November 2nd, 8 p.m.
Sligo School, November 3rd, 8 p.m.
Ribstone, November 4th, 2 p.m.
Battle View, November 6th, 8 p.m.
Willowby School, November 7th, 8 p.m.
Crescent Hill, November 8th, 8 p.m.
Glenholm, November 9th, 8 p.m.
Valley Springs, November 10th, 8 p.m.

OBTAINED GOOD RESULTS

H. T. Rosborough, of Leehurst, secured very excellent results from certified Marquis seed wheat obtained from the Provincial Government last spring and sown on 75 acres of summer fallowed land. While the average yield in the district was not much above 12 bushels to the acre, Mr. Rosborough obtained 26 bushels to the acre off this 75 acres, even after a considerable portion of it had suffered from hail. The wheat graded 1 Northern.

Since September 1st the No. 2 Grain Elevator at Vancouver, for six years leased by the Alberta Wheat Pool, has been operated by the Vancouver Harbor Commissioners as a public house. This elevator has a capacity of 1,625,000 bushels.

"You admit, then," inquired the magistrate severely, "that you stole the pig?"

"Yes," admitted the culprit.

"Very well," returned the magistrate. "There's been a lot of pig-stealing around here lately and I am going to make an example of you, or none of us will be safe."



TOTAL ASSETS
IN EXCESS OF
\$700,000,000

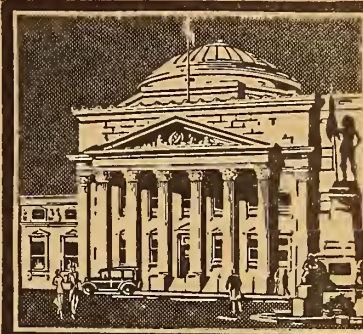
**BANK OF
MONTREAL**
Established 1817

Modern,

EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE

... the outcome of 116 years
of successful banking operation.

Head Office: Montreal



ROUND-TRIP WINTER EXCURSIONS

Fares Still Lower

Travel Canadian Pacific wherever you intend to go this winter.

Service, famed the world over . . . warmth, leisure and comfort . . . all-steel trains . . . speed . . . at unusually low fares, affording a decided saving in winter travel costs.

EXCURSION FARES ARE AVAILABLE TO EASTERN CANADA PACIFIC COAST

From DEC. 1 to JAN. 5
Return limit 3 months

From NOV. 15 to FEB. 28
Return limit April 30

CENTRAL U.S. POINTS

From DEC. 1 to JAN. 5
Return limit 3 months

Also Specially Low Fares to the Seaboard
for Overseas Travellers from November 20
to January 5, with return limit of 5 months.

For full information consult your local Ticket Agent, or write

G. D. BROPHY, District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alberta

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Wide Range of Subjects Covered by Resolutions for Annual Convention of United Farmers of Alberta

Vital Economic and Political Matters to Be Discussed—Federal and Provincial Problems

Policies designed to meet immediate problems; policies dealing with questions of education, of health, of practical agriculture, of penal reform, of radio broadcasting, of freight rates and taxes, of automobile licenses, of the U.F.A. organization itself, of wheat marketing, of relief, of all the many-sided interests of the farm people of the Province; policies looking to the ultimate objective of the organization, the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth; all these are set forth in resolutions that have been sent in to Central Office to be brought before the 1934 Annual Convention.

Relations With C.C.F.

Dealing with the relationship of the U.F.A. to the C.C.F., Bow River Federal C.A. present a resolution which asks amendment of the Declaration of Principles "to provide for co-operation between organizations within a constituency which are branches of the various bodies in the Province of Alberta affiliated with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, for the purpose of nominating candidates."

With reference to Provincial elections, Big Valley to Munson D.A. recommend that all candidates nominated by the U.F.A. be asked "to definitely embrace the C.C.F. platform."

Battle River Federal Constituency express their accord with the C.C.F. principles of co-operation by elected representatives, "but wish to emphasize the need of retaining our absolute autonomy, not only of our economic group, but constituency autonomy as well," with the view of avoiding "centralized control which might be the means of developing another political party."

Land Policy

On the question of nationalization of land, Bow River Federal suggest that, as the C.C.F. Manifesto does not include this principle, the U.F.A. Manifesto be amended by deleting the words "including land" and substituting the words "including all unalienated land and land that may revert from time to time to the crown." Grande Prairie Provincial has a resolution to a similar effect, but proposes in addition that the U.F.A. continue educational discussion of the matter.

Wheat and Wheat Prices

On the basically important question of wheat and wheat prices, Macleod Federal support the policy of a National Wheat Board, with a view to doing away with speculation. Lac Ste. Anne Provincial oppose Government restriction of wheat acreage, maintaining that the only effective way to raise wheat prices to producers is to reduce tariffs to countries which will reciprocate in importing wheat.

Financing of unemployment relief by a direct issue of Dominion notes in place of the present debt-creating system of issuing bonds, is urged by Battle River

Federal. Action to ensure that families be supplied with the bare necessities of food is urged by Macleod Federal C.A., who, in another resolution, advocate settlement of families in groups, in any farm settlement relief scheme, so as to make possible a truly co-operative enterprise, with provision for suitable buildings and equipment to be used co-operatively under proper supervision.

Extension of the operation of the new Debt Adjustment Act for the full period of three years is requested by Sedgewick Provincial.

Tax Arrears Consolidation

To make it possible for farmers who lost their crop this year to take advantage of the provisions of the Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, Bow River Federal urges that opportunity be given to consolidate before October 1st, 1934. Hand Hills Provincial and Big Valley to Munson D.A. have similar resolutions. Bow River Federal also ask for amendment of the Act so that penalties for default be not effective in cases where such default can be proved to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, and in a further resolution suggest that farmers taking advantage of the provision of the Tax Arrears Consolidation Act should be eligible for municipal hail insurance.

Big Valley to Munson D.A. urges that the Provincial Government carry out the views expressed by the last Annual Convention, to the effect that Municipal Hail Insurance tax arrears be included within the scope of the Tax Arrears Consolidation Act.

Hand Hills Provincial requests the Provincial Government to withhold tax enforcement proceedings for one year.

Spending of proceeds from the Supplementary Revenue Tax in the municipality in which they are collected is advocated by Whitford Provincial.

A Provincial investigation into the Douglas Social Credit Plan, with a view to finding out whether it can be operated on a Provincial basis, is recommended by Hand Hills Provincial.

Radio Policy

Free discussion of any question of public interest over the radio is strongly urged by Big Valley to Munson D.A., who deplore any suggestion of censorship. Macleod Federal ask that a Radio Commission be set up that will be independent and free from political control.

Reduction of freight rates to a point in keeping with commodity price levels is urged by Bow River Federal.

Adoption of a national health policy, to be carried out in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, is proposed by Battle River Federal.

Holding of annual meetings of Municipal Hospital districts separately from annual meetings of municipalities is recommended by Grande Prairie Provincial.

An investigation to find out the causes

of crime and to ascertain if Canadian penitentiaries are doing all that is possible towards reforming convicts, is requested by Battle River Federal.

National Life Insurance Plan

Battle River Federal also asks for consideration by the Federal Government of the establishment of a national life insurance plan.

Hand Hills Provincial ask the Provincial Government to institute an enquiry into manufacturing costs of all food products, especially flour. Investigation by the National Research Council into the possibilities of making paper and other products from wheat straw is asked by Namaka D.A. who also request the U.F.A. Executive to study the possibilities of marketing such products, and the experimental farms to determine more accurately the fertilizing value of wheat straw.

The collection and preservation of all the public speeches made by Dr. H. W. Wood, so far as they can be secured, in order that they may serve as an inspiration to the U.F.A. in the future, is suggested by Namaka D.A.

Conduct of Convention Business

Several resolutions deal with the conduct of the business of the Annual Convention. Bow River Federal suggest amendment of the rules of order to make the previous question apply only to the amendment, where an amendment to a motion is being discussed. Sedgewick Provincial proposes that no resolutions be received in the last fifteen days before the Convention, except any that may be approved by vote of the delegates. Camrose Federal submits a plan whereby representatives of the Federal Constituency Association form a resolution committee to meet prior to the convention and revise, amalgamate and otherwise prepare resolutions for presentation. Acadia Provincial favors exclusion of the press from the Convention.

That the Provincial Government be strongly urged to introduce into the entire school curriculum by special textbooks and by suggestion throughout all the courses, "the idea of the advance of society towards a new form of social organization" based on the principles of equity, justice, mutual aid and social well-being, is proposed by Didsbury Provincial. The teaching of the principles of co-operation throughout the entire educational system is sought by Acadia Provincial.

High School Grants

Return to the former basis for high school grants is asked by Hand Hills Provincial, who, as well as Sedgewick Provincial, ask for reduction in the Normal School entrance fee. Amendment to the School Act so that local school boards can shorten summer vacations and lengthen winter vacations if they

so desire is sought by Grande Prairie Provincial.

Selling of eggs by weight, regardless of size, is proposed by Ponoka Provincial; protection of weasels, badgers and coyotes in areas where gophers have become a serious pest is desired by Acadia Provincial; reduction in automobile license fees with equivalent increase in gasoline tax, is asked by Clover Bar Provincial and Acadia Provincial; building of an all-weather road from High River to the south end of the oil fields is endorsed by Macleod Federal; this association also presents a resolution asking that steps be taken to stop the circulation of certain periodicals which have been refused the use of the mail service.

U.F.A. Local Items

At a meeting of Jenner U.F.A. Local, recently organized, Herman Millard was elected president and John W. McLachlan secretary. Addresses on the U.F.A. organization and its relation to the C.C.F. were given by J. A. Fowle, Director, and Mr. Jorgenson; and, after lunch, co-operative buying was discussed and it was decided to order a carload of oats. The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers.

Shepard district had the pleasure of hearing E. J. Garland, M.P., on October 16th, at a well attended meeting in the community hall, writes C. E. Nigh, secretary of Shepard U.F.A. Local. After giving a clear outline of the causes leading up to our present condition, Mr. Garland stressed the need of co-operative action as the only way out. Norman F. Priestley and George E. Church also spoke, both urging better support for our organization, a larger membership, and thereby, a greater circulation for our paper.

A splendid meeting at Airdrie on October 20th, was addressed by E. J. Garland, M.P., who gave a most complete analysis of conditions, followed by the story of the initiation of the C.C.F. and the means by which it was proposed to make its program effective. M. C. McCool, M.L.A., was in the chair. "We were only sorry," states Howard Wright, secretary of Airdrie Local, "that the high school pupils could not have been present to have heard Mr. Garland's detailed account of Canadian historical development and his analysis of the present situation."

The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Rally at Oyen, on October 5th, one of the series sponsored by the Acadia Federal Constituency Board, was a decided success, writes Mrs. C. A. Bishop. The large theatre was filled to capacity and intense interest was shown in the addresses. Robert Gardiner, M.P., for the constituency, gave a very splendid resume of the history of our present economic system; D. F. Smith, manager of the Acadia Co-operative, spoke briefly; Mrs. Price, president of the U.F.W.A., held the close attention of the large crowd in her address on women's work, leaving her listeners with renewed hope—a wonderful accomplishment in this dried-out area. The evening meeting was addressed by Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., and by William Irvine, M.P., who spoke at some length on the reasons for, and the aims of, the C.C.F. Mr. Irvine was at his best, and left the large audience with a very clear idea of what the Federation stands for. J. E. Berg acted as chairman.

SEND MONEY

this safe way



A dependable, economical way of sending money is to use an Imperial Bank of Canada money order. You may secure money orders payable at face value at any Bank in Canada from any branch of Imperial Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

FRANK A. ROLPH, President,
Col. J. F. Michie, Vice-President, R. S. Waldie, Vice-President,
A. E. Phipps, General Manager

230 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

SAVE MONEY

On This Popular Grade of
**PATENT FREE - RUNNING
DAIRY SALT**

Bone-Dry Quality and Snow White Colour.
White Duck Bags.....50's

A processed fine salt prepared for this market to avoid hardening while in storage. Patent Dairy Salt is made from a special grade of mined salt that ensures the highest quality.

Sold by leading Wholesalers and Dealers in Alberta and British Columbia

SHANAHAN CHEMICALS LIMITED

Importers: Vancouver, B.C.



OLD COUNTRY EXCURSIONS

Do not wait any longer to plan your trip to the Old Country. Rates are low on both rail and steamship. It's an economical time to go.

Canadian National Through Service
connects with all Steamship Lines.

LOW STEAMSHIP FARES

*Excursion Rates to the Seaboard
During December*

Book Now With Any Agent

CANADIAN NATIONAL

The Unprotected Farmer

Present Economic System Cannot Give Farm People Security and Comfort

By the Bureau of Social Research, Ottawa.

The farmer, who produces most of our wealth, is a member of the least protected element in our community. As the chief consumer of factory-produced goods, it is manifestly to his interest that the value of everything he buys shall be fixed in an open and stable market where there shall be no opportunity to levy unjust tribute upon him. Ruinous cut-throat competition is no more to his interest than it is to that of any other class.

The present financial system makes for agreements, understandings and price-fixing arrangements between the large industrial concerns, but it also involves stock-watering, exploiting of the public, and the closing of mills and factories. It exacts exorbitant prices, whenever possible, in order to earn dividends on inflated capital, and unloads stocks on unsuspecting individuals at dishonest and exaggerated prices.

With all its faults, however, the financial and industrial system has learnt the value of co-operation, and it is only through co-operation that those who control it have achieved their success. In this one thing, the farmers of Canada would be well advised to take a leaf out of the book of the "captains of industry"

They should still further strengthen and extend those co-operative enterprises which are already in existence, which, if properly and scientifically administered, would result in a tremendous improvement in the economic life of the most important class in the Dominion. *Such improvement, however, would involve a complete change in the political system, for our present system will not, and cannot, give the farmers all the benefits which are absolutely necessary for their comfort and security.*

Must Co-operate With Other Elements

They must not only co-operate amongst themselves, but they must also co-operate wholeheartedly with other organizations whose political objective is identical with their own. Old proverbs tell us that "Union is strength" and "Safety lies in numbers," and it is only by swinging the weight of the voting power of the country against the forces of reaction and *laissez faire* (do nothing), that the betterment of the majority of the people can be assured.

The contest may, at first glance, seem hopelessly unequal. On one side are ranged the most resourceful and powerfully entrenched financial interests, with colossal stakes to protect, and the single fixed purpose of retaining their vast special privileges at any cost. On the other hand, are the hosts of farmers and wage-earners, whose only weapons are superiority in numbers, co-operation, and unanimity of purpose.

Little can be expected of the Government as at present constituted, except a weak obedience to the subterranean influences which are being exerted in every direction to delay as long as possible any drastic change in the present system. By a series of weak compromises, they try to create an impression that

they are endeavoring to alleviate conditions through colorless legislation which can settle nothing.

Root of Our Troubles

The financial power lies at the root of all our troubles, and an entire change of its whole structure is essential. There is no real shortage of any goods necessary to our comfort, but there is an artificial shortage in the commodity which is controlled by the financial power, and that commodity is MONEY. The bankers refuse to make loans to the farmers to tide them over these serious times, simply because IT DOES NOT PAY THEM to do so. They say that the remedy of the farmers' distress is not within the reach of the banking system. When the farmers were prosperous, they were urged to extend their operations through loans which the bankers were only too glad to give them, but in bad times, they (the bankers) say the farmers cannot expect them to lend any more money to carry on an unprofitable business. And why has farming become an unprofitable business? Partly because the bankers of Europe and America (including Canada) have decided that the supply of money and credit must be reduced. There are other reasons, of course, such as the fact that other countries, which used to purchase large supplies of agricultural produce from Canada, are now raising their own. But even this can be traced back to the policies of the money power!

Bankers say the farmers have made no money in the past few years, and are deeply in debt. No one will argue with them as to that! The farmer needs credit, and because he cannot obtain it, say the bankers, he complains that the banks are not playing fair with him, that they deprive him of credit and cash just when he needs it. The fact is, however, that the system is working in the only way that such an unfair system can work. The banking system is an organization operated by private individuals for private profit, and therefore cannot be expected to extend credit to farmers who may not be in a position to repay the loans for a year or perhaps longer. No! there is nothing wrong with the working of the system, it is the system itself which is wrong. A financial system which places the whole function of credit in private hands, and which has for its only objective, private profits, must, in the very nature of things, be detrimental to the people as a whole.

Only Avenue of Hope

When the time arrives (and it will inevitably arrive) that the whole system of banking and finance is taken out of private hands, and is taken over by the state, then only will the nation be able to make full use of its own credit, and not until then will the farmers of Canada obtain their fair share of the national wealth.

Bankers admit that they are unable to deal with the situation, and that they cannot help the farmers in this period of

distress and suffering. To whom then can the farmers look for assistance? The policy of the Federal Government is one of crop reduction, in which they are ably assisted by hordes of grasshoppers and other "Acts of Providence." As Sir Herbert Samuel recently said in a speech given in Ottawa, "the policy of curtailment is a mad one," and mad it truly is, to those who realise the folly and stupidity of the outworn financial theories by which our bankers are guided.

The Prime Minister has said more than once that Canada cannot afford to follow the lead of the United States in their national recovery program, but we would like to point out to him one phase of that program which could be adopted with great benefit to the poor and needy of this country. Not long ago President Roosevelt ordered the purchase of \$75,000,000 of surplus food stuffs and other staples for distribution to those in want. This is the President's direct attack on the economic paradox of poverty in a land of plenty, while the Canadian policy appears to be in favor of destruction and curtailment of the food supply by artificial means. It might also be mentioned that this distribution was an addition to the 100,000,000 lbs. of cured pork which the United States government is giving to the unemployed from hogs already purchased under the government plan.

For their own protection, the farmers of Canada must co-operate still more closely in demanding a "New Deal" which will bring them comfort in their homes and security of tenure in the land they occupy.

Millions in Compensation

In the United States, where Mr. Roosevelt is also following a policy of drastic crop reduction such as is proposed by Mr. Bennett in Canada, he is doing something toward increasing purchasing power by the distribution of millions of dollars in compensation to those whose output is being reduced. He is paying the cotton growers, who are destroying 25 per cent of their crop, \$125,000,000; the wheat farmers will receive a cash bonus of \$138,000,000; tobacco growers will be paid \$10,000,000; \$50,000,000 is paid out for 5,000,000 hogs; while \$30,000,000 has been allotted for the purchase of 150,000,000 lbs. of surplus butter.

Some \$75,000,000 of this surplus food has been distributed among the poor and needy.

In our own country, however, we have no inclination to stray outside of the beaten track of "business for business sake," and our Government makes no attempt to divert surplus food towards the maintenance of Canadian unemployed. A few weeks ago, we found that we had a surplus of 10,000,000 lbs. of butter, and we are told that the holders of this extra quantity of valuable food prefer to take a loss, and ship the butter to the United Kingdom rather than glut the domestic market! We do not often agree with Il Duce (Mussolini) but he said one thing which we would like to hear Mr. Bennett repeat: "So long as one Italian (Canadian) lacks butter, there can be no surplus!"

In Germany, many thousands of men and women are "Tightening their belt" because they have not enough money to buy the beef that used to come from Denmark—while a short time ago in Denmark 250,000 head of cattle were killed and their carcasses burned, because

the farmers of Denmark could no longer sell them to Germany at a profit.

In Holland, 100,000 pigs were killed and burned. In Portugal they have poured wine into the gutters; in Spain thousands of bushels of fruit have been left in the orchards to rot. In Malaya, in the Dutch East Indies and in South America, rubber oozes from the trees and no one gathers it; miles of sugar canes in the West Indies waste their sweetness on the air, and in other parts of the world tons of dead fish have been thrown back into the sea.

Higher Costs for Farmers

In the United States, soldiers have driven the merchants and workers from the oil fields to reduce the output, while a recent paper tells us that there is to be a further increase in the price of gasoline, which means, by the way, increasing costs of production to farmers. The Government collected 5,000,000 hogs from all parts of the country, the cost being apportioned among American taxpayers, and in this connection the *Wall Street Journal* reported that as the facilities at St Louis were insufficient to deal with the vast number received, it had been necessary to dump \$330,000 worth into the Mississippi!

Coal Dumped in Great Lakes

Incidentally, the interesting fact has come to light that the coal magnates of

the U.S. have, for many years, been dumping millions of tons of coal into the Great Lakes in order to keep up prices.

In Brazil, coffee is being used as fuel for running railway engines, and some 20,000,000 bags have been destroyed in the last two years. Yet in Europe, hundreds of thousands are drinking sham coffee made out of straw and cheap flavoring because they cannot afford the genuine article. Tea-producing countries are considering a pact to reduce the output by 15 per cent for the next five years, and Cuba has decided to curtail the production of sugar by 2,000,000 tons. Our own Government has also assisted in the work of making food dearer by putting a heavy tax on sugar.

A proposal has recently been made in the United States to "eliminate" 6,500,000 dairy cows which, it is calculated, would reduce the milk supply by 10 per cent. Just how far this orgy of destruction will take us it is difficult to determine, but if it is really a sound and logical method of coping with the present lamented depression, why not turn our militia loose with their big guns and their tanks and explosives in the slums of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Let them do some large scale destruction, so that we can build bigger and better cities, and perhaps start that half billion dollar building campaign so enthusiastically advocated by our Minister of Trade and Commerce.

C.C.F. in First B.C. Contest Makes Good Showing

Rolls Up Vote Nearly Three-quarters as Great as Winning Party—Seats Secured to Date Total Six

Polling a total vote equal to 72 per cent of that of the winning party, and nearly one-third of the total vote cast, C.C.F. candidates made a remarkably good showing in the British Columbia Provincial elections held on November 2nd. While the aggregate vote was large, however, the C.C.F. shared the usual fate of minority parties where Proportional Representation is not used, and elected only six representatives out of a total of 41. In addition, Tom Uphill, of Fernie, who is classed as "Labor", will in all probability align himself with the C.C.F. group, according to information received by *The U.F.A.* The Liberals secured 30 seats, Independent 1, Tolmie-Unionist 1, Independent Non-Partisan 2. The *Vancouver Sun* classes the last two as Conservatives. Four representatives for Victoria, and two for Vancouver Centre will be elected on November 27th; the postponement was due to the death of W. F. Bowser, former Conservative Premier, who was a candidate in both ridings.

Out of a total vote of 263,994, the C.C.F. secured 82,345 and the Liberals 112,812. The C.C.F. polled a very heavy vote in Vancouver city, electing three of their candidates there: E. H. Winch, J. Price, and H. C. Anderson; in the other Vancouver ridings the C.C.F. candidates polled very large votes; in Vancouver-Point Grey Mrs. Steeves, Professor Buck and W. A. Pritchard secured an aggregate of over 22,000 votes, the three Liberals who were elected securing 30,500. The C.C.F. candidates in Burrard also polled heavy votes, totalling over 12,700 to the Liberals' 18,000.

In addition to the Vancouver seats, the C.C.F. won seats of Burnaby (E.E. Winch), Delta (R. B. Swales), and MacKenzie (E. Bakewell).

The candidates who described themselves as "Independent-C.C.F." were nowhere a factor, the largest vote polled, according to available reports, being less than 300.

Apart from the vote for Liberal and C.C.F. candidates, which we have recorded above, the vote polled by candidates under other designations showed the following totals: Independent Non-partisans, 28,565; Independents, 19,848; Unionist Government, 11,577; United Front, 3,636; Labor (in the one constituency in which a candidate ran and was elected under this designation), 2,411; "Independent-C.C.F." 1,563; Socialist, 237.

Gratified by Large C.C.F. Vote

In a despatch from Winnipeg, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., chairman of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, emphasized the significance of the fact that the C.C.F. today stands as the official opposition in the British Columbia Legislature. He is quoted in part as follows:

"I regard the vote as most encouraging. We had only three months in which to carry on the campaign of making the electors acquainted with the ideals of the C.C.F. We took advantage of candidates in the coast Province not being required to post a deposit and placed a nominee in every constituency. Our principles were made known in every 'nook and corner' of British Columbia. The result has been most encouraging and promises well for future elections."

Mr. Woodsworth believed it likely that following the deferred elections the C.C.F. would have eight or nine members in the B.C. Legislature. He was especially encouraged by the large vote polled by the C.C.F. candidates.

TICKS, LICE AND MITES on your cattle, horses, poultry, hogs and sheep **COST YOU MONEY!** This Fall and Winter use the economical COOPER PRODUCT.

DRI-KIL

(just shake it on and rub it in)



The powerful, safe insecticide that is used all over the world—**ACTUALLY KILLS** all vermin. Saves your animals from lowered vitality. Use DRI-KIL on dairy cows and you get more milk. Ask your dealer. Buy a trial tin today.

Canadian Distributors
**CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE
WOOL GROWERS LIMITED**

Western Branch: Regina
Toronto Weston Lennoxville

Inventors

GET THESE BOOKS FREE

W. Irwin Haskett, Patent Solicitors,
18 ELGIN ST., OTTAWA, CANADA.

Please send me Free (1) copy of new illustrated booklet "Needed Inventions," telling how to protect an invention. (2) Handsome blank form "Record of Invention" for legal proof. (3) An entirely new book "Fortunes from Inventions." (4) "Newest Leaflets," all about patents, and (5) "Full Information" absolutely free.

Name.....

Address..... (U.F.A.)

SPECIAL PRICES

RADIOS, PIANOS, PHONO-
GRAPHS, ORGANS all at
SPECIAL PRICES.

Call or write

DISCOUNTS FOR ALL CASH
TRADE-INS TAKEN

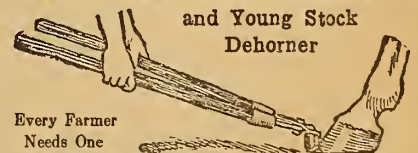
JONES and CROSS LTD.

10014-101st STREET, EDMONTON
Next Journal Bldg.

PHONE 24746 "Here since 1903"

JACOBI-NESS HOOF TRIMMER

and Young Stock
Dehorner



Every Farmer
Needs One

DEALERS AND SALESMEN WANTED
No experience needed. Our Money Back Guarantee makes easy sales.

Price Delivered: Cash with order \$6.60; C.O.D., \$6.85

Write for free information
JACOBI-NESS SALES CO.

319 McIntyre Bldg., Dept. U. Winnipeg

FURS—FURS—FURS

Write our office in your Province for market news and latest price list.

Edmonton, Alberta
Regina, Saskatchewan
Winnipeg, Manitoba

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
Established 1877

A 266 lbs. MAN LOSES FAT

56 lbs. Off—Feels Better

A woman writes about her husband as follows:—"He started to take Kruschen Salts for rheumatism. His weight was then 266 lbs. He began to lose weight, and now he is 210 lbs., and feels better. He took half-a-teaspoonful of Kruschen in a cup of warm water every morning. People keep asking what he has done to fetch his weight down, and he always says Kruschen Salts."—(Mrs.) E. S.

Thousands of overstout men and women find in Kruschen Salts a far better means of reducing than by taking drugs. The little daily dose of Kruschen Salts keeps the organs functioning properly every day and fills you with such a feeling of radiant vitality and vigor that before you know it you are fairly "jumping out of your skin" with energy instead of moping around—and reduction follows as a matter of course.

EMPIRE HOTEL

Comfortable, conveniently central

Catering to the Farmer

From \$1.00 a day up

119 9th AVE. E. CALGARY

PATENTS

A List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Sent Free on Request.

The RAMSAY Co.

Dept. 148, 273 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont

CLEANING AND DYEING

Garments & Household Goods

of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request

EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd.

Plant: 902 4th Ave. W.

Branch 234-36 12th Ave. W.

CALGARY ALBERTA

WESTERN FIRM OFFERS FINE PERCHERONS IN UNIQUE PRIZE CONTEST

A team of purebred gray percherons will be awarded to some lucky farmer as first prize in a contest announced by the Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina.

The two fine specimens of horse flesh—Lady Sur and Lady Shot—are named after A Sur-Shot, the famous Bot and Worm Remover manufactured by the Fairview Company.

HORSES WORK BETTER

when freed from Saddle Boils, Cuts, Sprains, Distemper, Colic, etc. by Minard's Liniment. Keeping a bottle of Minard's in the stable as well as in the house saves Vet's and Doctor's bills.

90



CAPITALISM HAS BACK TO WALL

(Continued from page 8)

Layton adds to that doctrine the advocacy of managed currency. When these proposals come from men of that stamp I know that the planning is going to be done, not necessarily in the public interest but for the benefit of men who have the power at present and wish to preserve it. If you would preserve your country from the planning of men like these you will secure control and do your own planning.

Control Over Monetary System

Now to make economic planning possible and successful, the government that comes into office must have the power, the one power that is essential, aside from that public support which is always taken for granted—the re-control of those rights which we have now delegated to individuals—the control over our monetary system. The president of a Canadian bank once said, in evidence, that the proper function of a bank president was to concern himself selfishly—he used the plain word—with the interests of the shareholders of the bank; and that was his first and overwhelming duty. Now when such a philosophy is permitted to govern the issuance of the very life blood of commerce, you and I begin to get some conception of the reason for our monetary problem.

In this country, and in other countries, the total amount of what you and I call "money" is something less than 9 per cent of the total purchasing power instruments of your country. More than 90 per cent is not money in that sense, it is bank created credits, and it is constructed in this way. A man borrows say \$10,000 for productive purposes. He doesn't get ten thousand dollars. He gets a book entry, made with pen and ink and ledger paper, and, of course, lots of faith. He proceeds to write cheques which circulate as money, performing all the functions of money and then come back to the bank once more and are cancelled. No less an authority than Reginald McKenna has declared more than once that every loan creates a deposit, and every repayment of a loan cancels a deposit.

Therefore banks today have the sole power of increasing or decreasing the 90 per cent of the purchasing power volume of this and other nations; and the well-being, insofar as the circulation of goods is concerned, depends largely upon their willingness or otherwise to issue that credit. If they refuse it, the country suddenly goes into the doldrums. If they increase the volume business is active.

System Creates Unpayable Debt

Now we come to another phase. Under their privileges the banks not only have the power to grant that credit but the power to charge for it—Interest. And the fact of the matter is that the sum total of all credits out can never be repaid with the interest because the total volume at any time in circulation has all been loaned and must be repaid together with something that does not yet exist—interest. So that the system inevitably involves, as you know definitely, to your own sorrow, individuals, corporations, communities, and the State, in constantly accumulating debts. There is no release from it except through forced liquidation in such periods as we are now passing through, at a ghastly cost to the well being of the people.

Menace of Bankers' Central Bank

Therefore the first step is the control again for the people, through a public national central bank—not a bank like the noble Lord MacMillan and Mr. Bennett would have you have; not a bank like the Federal Reserve Bank of the U.S.

We do not want and cannot afford to support a national bank of the character that is now proposed. I have no hesitation in saying this. To support such a national bank will inevitably involve us as a nation in a field in which we have been involved only indirectly so far, definitely and inextricably, in the field of international finance. From the day we establish the national bank that is now proposed, a bankers' bank, from that day on we simply become one of the many national banks now encircling the world, each a part of the great international money power. It would probably be one of the most unfortunate things that could happen to Canada.

In addition to the socializing of finance it may be necessary to nationalize certain industries.

There are interests that possess the power within themselves to dominate society; such institutions as are by their very nature public utilities—Power companies, Communications, Railways. These things are in their very nature monopolies.

The objective of a C.C.F. government should be to socialize, as rapidly as possible, every institution or corporation that possesses the power to dominate society.

To socialize credit alone will not remove that vast disparity in the distribution of the national income. It will simply improve the general level somewhat without removing the immense disparity.

But, some people say, this is socialism. I do not care a snap of the fingers for a word; what I am concerned with is a plan. Now if this thing which the U.F.A. has drafted over a term of years is socialism, then, we find ourselves in excellent company.

An Indictment of Capitalism

Let me read this very brief quotation:

"Unbridled ambition for domination has succeeded the desire for gain; the whole economic life has become hard, cruel and relentless in a ghastly measure." And again:

"It is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.

"This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in the hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will.

"This accumulation of power, the characteristic note of the modern economic order, is a natural result of limitless free competition which permits the survival of those only who are the strongest, which often means those who fight most relentlessly, who pay least heed to the dictates of conscience."

Who wrote that? Pope Pius XI! There is an indictment more violent than

anything I have ever laid my tongue to. And again:

"For it is rightly contended that certain forms of property must be reserved to the state, since they carry with them an opportunity of domination too great to be left to private individuals without injury to the community at large."

And Another Indictment

That is pretty good authority from one quarter.

I mentioned a few minutes ago another group, a fourth converging group.

The Toronto conference of the United Church went so far as to declare that the capitalist system is un-Christian and should be brought to an end; and then defined capitalism as "that order of things under which capital . . . is owned and administered by individuals and special groups with a view to their own profit"; and then, not satisfied with destructive criticism alone, the conference proposed through specific demands for the socialization of finance, for the socialization of natural resources, for the socialization of transportation and other services, for the socialization of industries insofar as their operation under private ownership places undue power over the subsistence of the people in the hands of private groups.

How Shall We Take Over Industries?

How are we going to take over industries? The C.C.F. sets forth this basic principle: "In restoring to the community its natural resources and in taking over industrial enterprises from private into public control, we do not propose any policy of outright confiscation." The C.C.F. convention definitely went on record against a policy of outright confiscation, in spite of the charges of our enemies, then and now. The convention stated:

"What we desire is the most stable and equitable transition to the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is impossible to decide the policies to be followed in particular cases in an uncertain future, but we insist upon certain broad principles. The welfare of the community must take supremacy over the claims of private wealth. In times of war human life has been conscripted. Should economic circumstances call for it conscription of wealth would be more justifiable. We recognize the need for compensation in the case of individuals and institutions which must receive adequate maintenance during the transitional period before the planned economy becomes fully operative. But a C.C.F. government will not play the role of rescuing bankrupt private concerns for the benefit of promoters and of stock and bond holders. It will not pile up a dead weight burden of unremunerative debt which represents claims upon the public treasury of a functionless owner class."

To what did we refer in this last sentence? We referred to that bogey man that is always raised up by the supporters of the present system—the Canadian National Railways. In the first place, the Canadian National Railways are not truly nationalized. You have there a form of state capitalism. Secondly, when private ownership and initiative brought the institution of the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. and subsidiary lines to utter ruin, to bankruptcy, then your Government, instead of liquidating the concern and securing the property outright at its true valuation, assumed the full obligation in order that the interests of the bondholding class might be

permanently protected; and they assumed that obligation at a valuation at no time justified. *Such a policy as that is not national ownership and will not be undertaken by the C.C.F.* When we nationalize anything it will be nationalized in fact and in name, and at the proper valuation. Why, even during the last session of this Parliament of ours Mr. Bennett himself admitted that Canada did not own the C.N.R. He said that legally speaking it is the property of the bondholders and actually it is the property of the bondholders.

Destruction of Wealth is Madness

Your community is beyond question rich in the potential power to produce almost everything you need. We have an age of plenty; my grandfather—so lately as that has the change come—my grandfather was born in an age of scarcity; my son was born in an age of plenty. And yet the only answer that the leaders of the country have for you is not the distribution of plenty but its destruction. After centuries of struggle we have reached a stage where we can satisfy the needs of life and many of its comforts; and our leaders say we have overproduction, we must starve until we have reduced production.

I am reminded of Bernard Shaw's exclamation, that this earth must surely be the insane asylum of the universe.

But to those who believe in capitalism and want to see its continuance there is no other way but to destroy the vast quantities of goods we have produced. It is the negation of intelligence, it is the denial of the efforts of science, it is so mad that there is no language in which to describe it.

In your own industry you have been in a pleasant little pickle. You are the backbone of the nation, you are the great stable force of society that stands as a buttress against the inroads of agitators. And during all the past ten years you were producing new wealth, out of the ground; and you produced so much new wealth that according to the census returns there were 29,000 fewer farms owned by farmers than ten years previously. Under the present system you have no security in your ownership. None whatever. No more than the worker has in his home, than the fellow who invested in life insurance has in his investment. There is no security except for the few at the top and even they are tottering, through their own stupidity.

Well, in the period 1921-31 more millionaires were being made in the United States than in any similar period, and I suppose the same was true of Canada.

Yet the value of all farm property declined, in that ten years, until it was over one billion less than in 1921. Your lands, according to census returns, were worth close to a billion dollars less in 1931 than in 1921 and on top of that one-third of the farmers in Canada reported unpaid mortgages of nearly \$700,000,000. Well, you can hang on to a system like that if you want to, but I assure you that every nerve of mine is going to be devoted to trying to replace it with one more just.

Sharing the Depression

"Share the depression." Let's see. The men who grow field crops in Canada, apart from livestock and so on, shared the depression to this extent, that in 1932 we got just \$637 millions less than we got in 1928. Why, even that alone would have brought on a crash in Canada

Ironclad Delco-Light Batteries

are

GUARANTEED FOR 7 YEARS

They will last 50% longer than any battery of similar size.

Write for our Special Purchase Plan

DELTRON 32-VOLT RADIO

eliminates all batteries and gives better reception

Exclusive Alberta Distributors

BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC Limited
Calgary — Edmonton



The perfect Disinfectant for Agricultural and General use. Government approved for Accredited Herds. Guaranteed Co-efficiency 18 to 22.

FOR STABLES and POULTRY HOUSES and KENNELS

Ask your dealer

NON IRRITANT
NON CORROSIVE
FROST RESISTANT

Canadian Distributors

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED
Western Branch: Regina
Toronto Weston Lennoxville

BETALASSES

THE SUGAR TONIC FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

50% Sugar - 50% Tonic

DO YOU NEED—

High Grade Hogs, Fatter Cattle, Healthy Horses, Larger Milk Yields, Succulent Concentrate for Poor Straw and Roughage? Then Use **BETALASSES.**

Sold in Steel Drums 450 lbs. net.

Reduced Prices (f.o.b.)

Raymond.....\$6.50 Drum
Calgary.....7.50 Drum
Edmonton.....8.25 Drum
\$3.00 Refund for Empties

Send orders or write for Feeding Information to:

CANADIAN SUGAR FACTORIES, Limited

Raymond Alberta

or **DONALD H. BAIN, LIMITED**

Edmonton Alberta

DONALD MACALISTER,

Calgary Alberta

The St. Regis Calgary

Rates 1st-1²-2nd and up
One of Calgary's Leading Hotels
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

Classified Section

Rate—Five cents per word. No charge for name and address (up to four words).

Five insertions for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten.

TERMS—Cash.

AUTO PARTS

CAR OWNERS—ATTENTION! SAVE MONEY on your Auto repairs and accessories. Complete stock of new and used parts. Write for our free catalogue. Auto Wrecking Company, Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BEEES

BEEES AND BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES FOR Beginners, Hives, Foundations, Smokers, Etc. Frank Marriott, 906A 9th Ave. East, Calgary.

BELTING

WRITE FOR OUR "No. 8 SPECIAL QUOTATION" on Slightly Used Rubber Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

YOUR OWN NEGATIVES WILL PRODUCE Christmas Greeting Cards that are really different. Send negative and 10c for sample card, or \$1.00 per doz. Your negative returned safely. Goodall Photo Co., Winnipeg, Man.

DENTISTS

DR. LEE R. DODDS, DENTAL SURGEON, 408 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

DOGS

OLD FASHIONED COON HOUNDS. All kinds of varmint hounds. Trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ozark Mountain Kennel, Springfield, Missouri.

DRY CLEANERS

SUITS DRY CLEANED—75c; WINTER OVERCOATS dry cleaned—\$1.25. Workmanship guaranteed. Calgary Valet Service, 1411 2nd St. East, Calgary. Phone M2745. Established 1904.

FEED WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—CARLOTS OF ALL feed grains and hay. State prices and submit samples. Hussar U.F.A., Hussar, Alta.

FARM LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S land settlement plan offers unlimited opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 905 First Street East, Calgary.

BARGAIN—480 ACRES, SOUTH OF ROCKY Mountain House and west of Innisfail. 2 miles school, store and P.O. 110 cultivated. Balance largely poplar and willow. Plenty of frame and log buildings. All fenced. Creek and good well. Price only \$8.00 acre. \$1,200 cash. Balance half crop payments at 5 per cent. No crop. No payment. Price and terms includes 4 horses, 6 cows, 6 young cattle, 7 hogs, 150 chickens, binder, mower, rake, drill, disc, 2 plows, barrows, wagon, sleighs, harness, tools, cream separator, household goods, 200 bushels seed wheat, 200 bushels seed oats, 3,500 bundles green feed, and straw piles. A rare opportunity for some one. J. C. Leslie and Co., P. Burns Bldg. Calgary.

through the destruction of purchasing power, if there had been no general depression at all. That was a drop of 60 per cent. The livestock grower took a cut of 65 per cent. But a man if he had invested wealth in Canadian industries received just ten per cent less in dividends in 1932 than he got in 1928. But the class that has never yet shared except in a very incidental fashion through income tax—and even there we haven't got them all, as the income tax department would be able to tell you—are the bondholders; they received \$65,000,000 more in 1932 than in 1928; and on top of that actual increase of 65 millions they had an additional buying power which amounted to 48 per cent, as a result of the decline in price levels. That is a class that has never even thought about the depression, and that class is in political power and in control of the nation's economic life.

Four years ago the livestock man received thirteen millions more than the investors received from their dividends; but last year the investors' dividends were still so high that they would have bought the livestock producers' income twice over and left 24 millions over for good measure.

Life Insurance

We have also decided to socialize life insurance. *That does not mean that any single policy will be interfered with,* but our decision to socialize life insurance comes from two facts; the result of the immense volume of premiums falling into a few hands has given the companies an immense power over the life of the country. Every bond issue that the Provinces or the Municipalities want to issue is largely governed by the insurance companies—that is one of the chief classes of investments that they can legally make. And the second reason is that today they do not guarantee to the individual permanent security. Again premium costs are higher than is warranted, through high salaries, duplication of offices, etc. For these and other reasons the costs of life insurance are so extreme as to be thoroughly unfair.

Many who wanted to establish a sheet anchor for old age invested in life insurance. Now it is true that they got some protection so long as they kept up the payments. But when the depression came on men were forced to make a decision either to sell their insurance policies for what they would fetch or to let them lapse. They did both. The policies turned in for cash surrender were in 1930 \$170,000,000; in 1931 \$245,000,000; in 1932 \$364,000,000; a grand total of over \$782,000,000. The

total value of lapsed policies in those three years was \$1,224,000,030; or a grand total of over \$2,000,000,000 of life insurance wiped out; and in almost every case the losers were the poor of the country who could ill afford the loss and who now could probably never insure again under the present system.

What I have said covers but a few of the carefully thought out steps in establishing our Co-operative Commonwealth. I urge everyone to secure a copy of the manifesto from the National Secretary, Mr. Priestley, and read carefully the splendid program proposed.

Dealing with the C.C.F., W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, recently addressed a meeting of Tudor U.F.A. Local, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ruppe.

Ask Local Supervisor

Dealing with the question of relief, Watino U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting passed a resolution asking that administration of relief be taken from the hands of the R.C.M.P. and given to a local supervisor, preferably a woman; that the word "loan" be used in place of the word "relief" in certain cases; that a travelling health clinic be kept constantly at work in the unorganized districts of the Peace River Block; and that an early distribution of winter clothing be made.

Large Gathering at Castor

Monday, October 9th, was an important day for the U.F.A. in the vicinity of Castor, states a report from Carl Frederickson, secretary of South Castor U.F.A. Local. In the afternoon William Irvine, M.P., addressed a large crowd on the C.C.F. This was Mr. Irvine's first visit to Castor and all who heard him were greatly impressed by his earnestness, forceful arguments and eloquence. The meeting was presided over by J. E. Brown, U.F.A. Director, and J. K. Sutherland, of the Central Executive gave a short address emphasizing the need for economic reconstruction. In the evening South Castor Local held a banquet, the room being filled to overflowing. C. F. Pals, president, presided; short speeches were given by Mayor Barnes and other townspeople, and by Mr. Irvine. The chief speaker of the evening was the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, H. A. Craig, who, at the conclusion of his address, congratulated George Ries on his winnings at the Regina Grain Show.

Junior Local Activities

Cayno Juniors report an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Fleming.

Three Hills presented their former secretary, Miss Dorothy Grant, with a wedding gift of silver; Margaret Boles was elected secretary at the last meeting.

Reorganization of Brant Junior Local took place recently; the first meeting decided to put on a membership drive, and to hold a Hallowe'en party.

Ardenode and Helmsdale Juniors are holding dances in the near future, while Arrowwood and Consort planned Hallowe'en parties. McCafferty Juniors report a record year, both for membership and activities.

Progressive Centre Juniors held a Hallowe'en concert and dance, which was well patronized and brought in nearly \$12; this is for the purpose of giving the school children a Christmas treat; they raffled a goose and a turkey for the same purpose.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT selling monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free outfit. Write: Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT SEWING at home; good pay; work sent charges paid. National Manufacturing Co., Dept. 75, Montreal.

GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, SCANDINAVIAN preferred. Good home, small wages. 321 38th Avenue West, Calgary.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL SILK NECKTIES for us. We sell you at price that allows you to make 100% commission. Write today for free samples and particulars. Ontario Neckwear Company, Dept. 567, Toronto 8, Ontario.

WOMEN WANTED TO SEW FOR US at home. Sewing machine necessary. No selling. Ontario Neckwear Company, Dept. 252, Toronto 8.

FRESH FRUITS

CRANBERRIES AT 8c PER POUND, FRESH and in good shape. Alex. Gordon, Caslan, Alberta.

HEALTH

DISEASES OF THE SKIN. S. C. W. MORRIS, M.D.C.M., 214-6th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Specialist in Diseases of the Skin and Scalp. Physical Therapy.

DR. H. F. MESSENGER, CHIROPRACTOR. 16 years treating chronic diseases. X-Ray. Tegler Bldg., Edmonton.

HONEY

BUCKWHEAT HONEY, \$3.50 PER 60-LB. case. All sizes. Quantity discount. Hutchin-son Bros., Mount Forest, Ont.

SWEET CLOVER HONEY, 60 LB. CASE, \$6.00 F.O.B. Athabasca. \$6.25 F.O.B. Smith. A. C. Bradley, Athabasca, Alta.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BAR- risters, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Bldg., Calgary.

A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, 111-8th Ave. W., Cal-gary. Phone M3429. Specializing in Do-mestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

WILLIAM E. HALL, BARRISTER, SOLICIT- or, Notary, 401-403 Lougheed Building, Calgary. Specializing in probate and Com-mercial Law; also in farmers' business.

RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

PATENT ATTORNEY (REGISTERED). IDEAS developed. Expert general drafting. W. St. J. Miller, A.M.E.I.C., 703-2nd St. W., Calgary.

CHAS. H. GRANT, K.C., BARRISTER AND Solicitor, 513 McLeod Block, Edmonton.

LIVESTOCK

PINEDALE FARM SHORTHORN BULLS, Sired by Cambus Hammerman, imported. Frank Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

ONE REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, BORN July 2nd, 1933. Accredited herd. Alex D. Black, Airdrie, Alta.

WILL SELL—40 to 50, WELL BRED SUF- folk Ewes, 2 and 4 years. Apply: Mrs. Hazle-hurst, Craigmyle, Alberta.

ROSEMOUNT RED POLLS, EITHER SEX, from R.O.P. Dams, G. Deenrose, Morrin, Alta.

FOR QUICK SALE—REGISTERED ABER- deen Angus cows, heifers and bull calves, \$50.00 each. Accredited herd. M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta.

FOR SALE—RAMBOUILLET RAMS, IN single or ear lots. Ririe Brothers, Magrath, Alberta.

ALBERTA PERCHERON CLUB, STALLIONS and mares, all ages. Hardy E. Salter, Secretary, 18 Central Building, Calgary.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS, C.P.R. and Hays Bros. stock, reasonably priced. A. C. McCully, Delia, Alberta.

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS

BUY STAR BRAND SPLIT CEDAR POSTS, direct from producers. Prices delivered your station. J. E. Holderoff & Co., Legrand, B.C., via McBride, B.C.

SPLIT CEDAR AND WILLOW FENCE POSTS at bargain prices. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, HARDWOOD Flooring and Building Materials, all kinds. Write for Hayward's Mail Order Price List. Hayward Lumber Co. Limited, Edmonton.

DEMAND "MASTERBILT" MILLWORK. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Fly Screens, Combination and Storm Doors, Kitchen Cabinets, Breakfast Nooks and everything in Woodwork. Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Fence Posts, etc. L.C.L. or car-load shipments. A. B. Cushing Mills Limited, 10th Ave. and 14th St. West, Calgary, Alberta. Phone M4648 connecting all Depts.

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS—cont.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, Cordwood and Slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

WINDOWS, DOORS, FLOORING, INTERIOR Woodwork, etc. Send your enquiries and get delivered prices. Millwork Supply Co., P. O. Box 304, Saskatoon, Sask.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

LISTER ENGINES AND LIGHTING PLANTS, reconditioned, at bargain prices. Guaranteed Quality. Service parts always available. R. A. Lister Co. Ltd., 10528 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

1 1/2 h.p. "CUB" PUMP ENGINE, LIKE NEW, guaranteed. Price \$39.00. Costs \$85.00 new. Wilkinson & McClean Ltd., 914 Lan-caster Bldg., Calgary. Phone M4351.

SCREENS FOR ALL MAKES OF FANNING Mills. Wire and Zinc. Special sizes for Clovers, Grasses, Exhibition samples. Frank Marriott, Calgary.

MAGNETO AND ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

MAGNETO AND GENERATOR REPAIRING. Fine machine work. Delta Electric Ltd., 1002 1st St. West, Calgary. Phone M4550.

HUTTON'S FOR MAGNETO, GENERATOR, Starter Repairs. Batteries. Parts for all magne-tos. Distributors of American and Robert Bosch, Eisemann, Wico Magnetos. Everything electric for car and tractor. Hutton's Electric, 131-11th Ave. West. M5895.

HAVE A TALK WITH THE TRUE BLUE EL- ectric about repairs to your magnetos, gen-erators and starters, also armatures re-wound. 20 years' experience. All work guaranteed and at low cost. 127-11th Ave. East, Calgary. M9166.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP WANTED**MEN and WOMEN WANTED**

Wanted, ambitious Men and Women as Apprentices. Barbering — Hairdressing — Auto Mechanics — Aviation — Radio — Electricity, etc. Literature FREE. Write, MODERN UNITED SHOPS, 810 Centre St., Calgary; 10212-101st St., Ed-monton; 202 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEN'S PERSONAL RUBBER GOODS MAIL- ed postpaid by us in plain, sealed envelope. Fifteen samples \$1.00. Write for our mail-order price list. Box 353, Dept. P., Hamil-ton, Ontario.

SANITARY RUBBER GOODS—15 ASSORTED samples, \$1. Illustrated Catalogue, male, female, free. Hygienic Rubber Co., Robert Bldg., Calgary.

PROPELLERS FOR DIRECT DRIVE GENER- ators, \$2.00 delivered, satisfaction guaran-teed or money refunded. Rainbow Propeller Works, Canora, Sask.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES BY MAIL. CHOICE of Twenty Brands, best quality obtainable, at surprising low prices. Large assortment plain sealed for \$1.00, catalogue free. Canadian Hygienic Rubber Importers, Box 51, Regina, Sask.

WONDER RADIOS, NO TUBES OR BAT- teries, Distance Getters, 50 Cents each. Sparks, Box 1065, Victoria, B.C.

CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING. GOOD AS new, at \$3.50 per 100 square feet. Also, Well Casing, Pipe, and Pipe Fittings, in all sizes. "Write for Price List." Canadian Junk Co., Corner 6th Ave. and 2nd St. East, Calgary.

QUIT TOBACCO, SNUFF, EASILY, INEX- pensively. Free Information. Drawer 1261, Saskatoon.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

WE CARRY WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST assortment of Magazines, Newspapers and Books. We also take yearly subscriptions at publishers' prices in Canadian funds. Mail orders attended to promptly. Free postage on all British publications. Write: National News Co., 804A 1st St. W., Cal-gary, Alberta.

POULTRY

WE NEED A STEADY SUPPLY OF FRESH eggs and dressed poultry. We particularly want year around shippers. We must have the best for our trade. Present prices: extras, 12c; firsts, 9c; seconds, 7c, and cracks, 6c. No. 1 heavy fowl, 9c per lb.; No. 1 light fowl, 7c per lb. All prices f.o.b. Cal-gary. Campbell & Griffin Ltd., Poultry and Produce Dept., 121-10th Ave. West, Calgary. Telephone M2206.

USE CALCIUM CARBONATE GRIT. SUB- stitute for Oyster Shell. Half the price. All stores.

BARRED ROCK, WHITE WYANDOTTE, Buff Orpington hatching eggs wanted. Pringle Electric Hatchery, Calgary, Alta.

NURSING HOMES

PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME (LICENSED) Mrs. C. Robb, 813-19th Ave. W., Calgary.

WHERE THE STORK ARRIVES AT REASON- able rates. Mrs. Gray's Maternity Home (Licensed) Tofield, Alta.

PHYSICIANS

DR. ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN HAS RESUM- ed practice of Surgery and Diseases of Women. 912 Southam Bldg., Calgary.

RABBITS

ANGORA WOOL RABBIT BREEDERS, ALL AGES, for sale. Tested High-grade wool by English Mills. The Viscount Angora Rabbitry, Parks-ville, B. C.

SIGHT SPECIALISTS

A MELVILLE ANDERSON AND K. ROY Mc- Lean. Sight Specialists. 224-8th Avenue West, Calgary.

SWINE

FOR SALE—SYLVAN VALE TAMWORTH Boars, good bacon type, five months old, \$12.00 including papers. D. Perrie, Innis-fail, Alberta.

PUREBRED DUROC BOARS AND FALL pigs, improved type. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alberta.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, READY for breeding. Write for particulars. Edwin Francis, Acadia Valley, Alberta.

TOBACCO

SEND \$1.00, RECEIVE POSTPAID THREE pounds, "Western Special" Mixed Leaf Scrap Tobacco, or one pound "Western Special" Fine or Coarse Cut Tobacco. Cal-gary Tobacco Company, Calgary, Alta.

GOOD LEAF TOBACCO, 5 LBS. \$1.00; 15 lbs., \$2.35 postpaid. Jos. Horvath, Amherst-burg, Ont.

"SMOKE AND SAVE"—1 LB. VIRGINIA fine cut, \$1.00; 1 lb. Pipe Tobacco, 70c; 5 lbs. Old Burley (Leaf), \$1.00, or 15 lbs., \$2.40; 3 books French Cigarette Papers, 10c. Postpaid. The British Tobacco Co., 334 20th Street W., Saskatoon.

6 LBS. LEAF TOBACCO WITH LIGHTER free, \$1.00; 15 lbs. for \$2.00; Quesnel, 4 lbs. for \$2.00. Agents wanted. G. Dubois, 18 Henderson, Ottawa.

CHOICE LEAF TOBACCO; 5 POUND PACK- age Burley with pipe and flavoring; or 3 pound package leaf and manufactured tobacco (8 different samples) for \$1.00 post-paid. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Ex-change, Ruthven, Ontario.

UPHOLSTERING

MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTER- fields and chairs; also draping windows is our business. Write our decorating department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 1062S Jasper Ave., Edmonton. Opposite Corona Hotel.

WATCH REPAIRS

CO-OPERATE. DO AS OTHERS DO. SEND me your watch work, charges reasonable, and work guaranteed to satisfy you. Mailing box on request. King, Watchmaker, Dale-mead, Alberta. Member of Pool and U. F.A. "His work is satisfactory and charges reasonable." A. L. Smart, Manager, Royal Bank, Langdon, Alberta.

*Can You Build a Co-operative Commonwealth
—in an Organization of One ?*

*Can You Achieve Economic Security for Your Family
—by Your Individual Efforts ?*

- To promote your own best interests—
- To safeguard the future of your children—
- To save thousands from needless suffering—
- To help to make Canada the safe and prosperous land it could and should be—

**BACK UP YOUR
ORGANIZATION !**

It is actively engaged—and has been for many years—in social, educational and political activities; and recently it added to this work the co-operative purchasing of farm supplies.

**THE U.F.A. CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE
ASSOCIATION**

handles

Fuel and Lubricating Oils, Greases, Paints, Etc.
Anti-Freeze, Formaldehyde, Gopher Poison, Creolin, Etc.
Flour, Bran and Shorts, Grass Seeds, Honey, Apples, Etc.
Coal, Lumber, Posts, Binder Twine, Salt, Etc.
Tires, Tubes, Rubber Belting and Hose, Batteries, Etc.

**SUPPORT YOUR ORGANIZATION
ALL THE WAY THROUGH!**

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
LOUGHEED BUILDING, CALGARY